YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,131—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.L. SOBRAON | 7382 | L. M. Wibmer | 29th Dec. |
| | | | 1901. |
| * ORIENTAL | 5281 | J. F. Jephson | 5th Jan. |
| M. VALETTA | 5043 | F. N. Tillard | 12th " |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 19th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7922 | G. L. Langborne | 26th " |
| * ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 2nd Feb. |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7538 | E. H. Gordon | 9th " |
| * PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 16th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 6287 | T. Leigh | 23rd " |
| * INDUS | 7911 | W.D.G. Worcester | 2nd Mar. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 9th " |
| * PERSIA | 8000 | W. A. Wheler | 16th " |
| M.L. INDUS | 7911 | W.D.G. Worcester | 23rd " |
| * EGYPT | 1922 | G. L. Langborne | 29th " |
| M.L. PERSIA | 8300 | W. A. Wheler | 6th April |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

**HEAVY BAGGAGE** must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1900.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX | C. Belien | 4,119 | 1st Jan., 1901. |
| IMPERATOR | A. Fellner | 4,119 | 1st Feb., 1901. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 650. | Rs. 357-8 | Rs. 165 |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | F. Mosca | 4,233 | in Jan., 1901. |
| VINDOBONA | G. Klansberger | 4,351 | in Jan., 1901. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 412-8 | Rs. 165. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 3 months | Rs. 1,056 | Rs. 632-8, |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,166 | " 687-8, |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | T. Rassevich | 3,042 | in Jan., 1901. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1900.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,252 | Schmitz | 17th Jan. 1901. |
| INDUS | 6,357 | Duchateau | 14th Feb., 1901. |
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | X ..... | 14th Mar., 1901. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons. Captain Aubert, to sail on or about the 9th Jan., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th December, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on the 1st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 27th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga Fao, Mahomerah, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 28th December.

OR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 26th January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 29th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th December, 1900.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded, and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

### HUNGARIAN RUGS, MAUDS, BLANKETS OF SPECIAL QUALITY

AND MADE OF THE VERY FINEST LAMB'S WOOL.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

### DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel & Nickel Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Side | 60 | 38 | 16 |
| With Single Temple | 50 | 24 | 12 |
| With Cur | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 16 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

| Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Nickel. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | 25 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ARE NOW SHOWING AT THEIR ESTABLISHMENTS IN

## BOMBAY AND POONA

A Large and Complete Stock of Goods Suitable for

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

To which Special Additions have been made for the

## PRESENT SEASON.

### JEWELLERY

Made by the best London Houses and comprising Goods of the Highest Finish and most *recherche* Designs. Intending Buyers will find the Company's Stocks of Jewellery to offer as large a range of Selection as some of the best Houses in Europe.

### STERLING SILVER GOODS

Consisting of Knick-Knacks and useful and pretty Articles suitable for Gifts to Ladies and Gentlemen. All Novelties of any merit have been added, and every article is of the quality and finish which is characteristic of the Best English Goods.

### FANCY GOODS.

In this Department will be found a Great Variety of Dressing Cases and Elegantly Fitted Dressing Bags for Ladies or Gentlemen, besides Writing Cases, Albums, Photo Frames, Cigar and Cigarette Frames, and a large Selection of Useful and Tasteful Articles in Wicker Work and other kinds.

### ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

This Branch of the Company's Business has always received especial attention, and the Goods offered are of a quality and finish not often to be met with. All Goods are heavily plated on the best Nickel Silver and will last with ordinary care for very many years. The stock includes articles both Useful and Decorative, and Eminently suitable for Presentation at this Season.

### ART BRASS WARE.

Tea Kettles and Tea Trays in *repousse* and hammered work, and with Hand-painted Ornamentation. These articles are extremely Tasteful and Attractive.

Quality and Condition of all Goods Guaranteed.
The Company's General Catalogue for 1901 is now ready, and will be sent Free on Application.

## TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,

NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES,

BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

## SOUNDY & CO., LD.

### COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND, in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET

That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all housholders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

## THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.

[ CAPITAL 2 LAKHS. ]

With every Tin guaranteed. COIMBATORE, Southern India.

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS. AGENTS WANTED.

### THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Reproduces instantaneously the original colour of the hair in its natural shade. Inoffensive and pleasant to apply.—Per case, Rs. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid,
70, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

TWO "GRAND PRIZES"

AWARDED TO

## HUNTLEY & PALMERS

(LIMITED),

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

## WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

### METAL—NICKEL.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch | 15 | 8 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch | 23 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION | 35 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong | 35 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior | 35 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured | 32 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch | 24 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch | 45 | 0 |

### SILVER—STERLING.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case | 45 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case | 50 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case | 55 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch | 50 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case | 55 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case | 70 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face | 70 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case | 75 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case | 80 | 0 |
| MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made | 35 | 0 |

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

## "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

## BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

## McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

## AN APPROPRIATE GIFT FOR THE XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

BUY A BOTTLE OF

## DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

## SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WARREN'S CIRCUS.

GRAND OPENING
WILL TAKE PLACE POSITIVELY

TO-NIGHT,

THURSDAY, 27th DECEMBER,
HORNBY ROW, near G. I. P. Railway.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE,

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 P.M.

Doors open at 3 p.m.

Wnen Children and Ayahs will be admitted for half price.

THE BIGGEST, THE BEST, THE FINEST ORGANIZATION WITH

MORE ACTS ! MORE HORSES ! !
MORE TRICKS ! ! MORE FUN ! !

MORE PERFORMERS ! MORE SEATS ! ! !

Than was ever known in the annals of Bombay amusements.

All the Amusing and Amazing attractions of the Arena.

WE WANT TO
C. U. B. A. WITNESS.

PRICES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Private Box to hold 6 | Rs. | 20 |
| Single Seat in Private Box | ,, | 4 |
| Dress Circle | ,, | 3 |
| Second Chairs | ,, | 2 |
| Stall | Re. | 1 |
| Pit, Natives | Ans. | 8 |

Special Seats reserved for Native women.

Box plan at the Circus from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Notice.—Owing to the Limited Number of Box Seats available Patronisers are urged to Book at the earliest opportunity.

W. PFLUEGER,
General Representative.

---

NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FOR THE OCCASION OF THE XMAS HOLIDAY.
CINEMATOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION
in conjuction with
BINOMIAL OPTICAL DIORAMA,
78 Pictures, including
TRANSVAAL WAR SCENES,
Specially taken by the PHOTOGRAPHIC staff sent to the seat of war by the WARWICK TRADING CO.
Price of admission—Rs. 1-8, 1, 12 ans., 8 ans., 4 ans.
Commencing at 9 p.m., sharp. Carriages at 11-15 p.m. Box plan, at the Theatre.

K. M. BALIWALA, Proprietor.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of YAMNABAI, widow of BABUL GOVINDJI, Hindu inhabitant, late of Bombay deceased.

NARAYEN MADHEWJI, of Bombay Hindu, one of the Executors according to the tenor of the said Will ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and Nine hundred, and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court.

D. B. BINNING.
The 20th day of December, 1900.

Mr. K. B. MEHTA,
Petitioner's Attorney.

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THE SWADESHI MILLS CO., LD.
RE DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that of the Subscribed portion of the above DEBENTURES the following bearing the Numbers hereunder given have been DRAWN for PAYMENT under the provisions for that purpose endorsed upon the Debentures and the same will be paid off at the Company's office, Victoria Buildings, Fort, on and after the 29th day of December, 1900.

The Numbers are :—

23, 49, 69, 80, 82, 99, 101, 102, 155, 160, 189, 190, 191, 204, 208, 224, 226, 236, 239, 247, 250, 260, 269, 287, 300, 301, 309, 311, 319, 322, 324, 331, 333, 348, 363, 377, 378, 415, 416, 436, 440, 449, 471, 485, 504, 514, 526, 542, 546, 554, 555, 566, 589, 604, 605, 609, 612, 620, 629, 685, 641, 662, 676, 702, 709, 715, 723, 730, 747, 753, 754, 756, 769, 771, 776, 778, 787, 789, 795, 815, 824, 832, 837, 852, 853, 858, 865 and 868.

TATA & SONS,
Agents.

25th December, 1900.

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THE DEMAND
FOR
## STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

---

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Gaji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

---

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

---

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

---

BABY'S RATTLES.—HORNS, Trumpets and Bath-bells in Sterling Silver, Baby's Christmas Presents, at MARCKS & Co's., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

---

INSECT POWDER VERMITE—KILLS! KILLS!! KILLS!!! Used by the ADMIRALTY and WAR OFFICE. Harmless to everything except Insects. Per box Ans. 14.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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XMAS PRESENTS.—Indian Gold, Diamond and Silver Jewellery kept in large and varied collections. Silverware, Cutch work, at Re. 1 per tola.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, &c., 34, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Shut, at Re. 1-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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NICKEL-PLATING, durable, of good colour and Finish, promptly carried out by

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GENT'S EVENING DRESS.—Dress Jackets Silk Collar and Facings, Rs. 40. Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85. White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-8.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

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A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

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HUNTLY BLEND.
A good wholesome Whisky
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SOLE AGENTS
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*CELEBRATED WINES.*
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Rs. 120 per dozen.
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N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

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NERVOUS.

DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing ; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers ; and I willingly do this knowing by experience, the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address —The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

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Being a Reprint of two Letters to the
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CAN BE HAD AT
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## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £330,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay, | Singapore. | Manila |
| Calcutta, | Bangkok. | Cebu Philippines |
| Madras | Kwala Lumpur. | Shanghai. |
| Rangoon, | Batavia, | Tientsin, |
| Colombo, | Sourabaya, | Hankow. |
| Penang. | Hongkong. | Yokohama. |
| Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow | Kobe, |
| Thaiping. | | |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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G. R. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
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JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

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| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
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| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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W. B. THOMSON,
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47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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CAPITAL PAID UP—Is. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying Interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 1, 2 and 3 months, at 5 1-2 per cent, per annum.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

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LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
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| Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Monthly premium |
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 11 8 0 | 25 | 15 7 0 | 25 | 13 13 0 |
| 30 | 12 12 0 | 30 | 18 6 0 | 30 | 16 0 0 |
| 35 | 14 3 0 | 35 | 22 13 0 | 35 | 12 1 0 |
| 40 | 16 1 0 | 40 | 30 1 0 | 40 | 23 10 0 |

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AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
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ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,

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WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

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Chief Representatives for Bombay.
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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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issued as at 1st January 1900.
REVISED AND REDUCED RATES
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Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

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Claims Paid for Over
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since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
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IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON, BROWN,
Manager.

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GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

| Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments. | | Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium. | Age next Birthday. | Yearly premium |
| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| 25 | 143 1 0 | 25 | 197 8 0 | 25 | 198 7 0 |
| 30 | 156 6 0 | 30 | 209 8 0 | 30 | 232 10 0 |
| 35 | 172 11 0 | 35 | 224 10 0 | 35 | 280 0 0 |
| 40 | 195 9 0 | 40 | 242 15 0 | 40 | 384 15 0 |

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Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

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By order of the Postmaster-General, Bombay. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 27th December, 1900, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the contents of book packets, parcels, etc., remained unclaimed in the dead-letter office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, silver small articles, coats, trousers, watch, handkerchiefs, pipes, used stamps, sample cloth, &c.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 27th December, 1900.

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AVAILABLE FOR SALE FROM 1st FEBRUARY, 1901.

1.—A BAY WALER HORSE "BOB," about 15.2, aged 8 years. Winner of (man's) Jumping Competition, Nagpur, C. P., 1900.

2.—BROWN WALER PONY "MIDGE," 14 hands, age 9 off.

3.—A four-seated "MORVI" CART, by Steawert and Co. (new).

4.—A four-wheeled AUSTRALIAN BUGGY with hood worked by lever. To seat 2 or 4. Leather curtains and aprons, complete. As good as new.

5.—FOX TERRIER DOG and BITCH. Both Young and pedigree dogs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shooting Rengi and fast trotting BULLOCKS. Saddles Ladies and Gents' Harness single, double and tandem for both Horses and Ponies. Swiss Cottage Tent, Bechstein Cottage Piano, household and camp Kit and Furniture, &c., &c., &c.

List on application. Photos of Animals and Traps also available on loan.

For further particulars apply to

S. W. COXON,
Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, C. P.

---

No. 2775.

NOTICE.

SALE OF THE MALABAR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY MILL, MALABAR DISTRICT.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF SOUTH MALABAR.

O. S. No. 2 of 1900.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd. ...Plaintiff.

VERSUS

1 The MALABAR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, Calicut, 2, A. L. A. R. RAMASWAMI CHETTIAR'S son A. L. A. R., R. M. ARUNACHALAM CHETTIAR of Devacotta, Madura District, 3 A. L. A. R. R. M. CHOKALINGAM CHETTIAR, 4 A. L. A. R. R. M. VELLAYAN CHETTIAR, 5 A. L. A. R. R. M. NARAYANAN CHETTIAR, 5th Defendant is a minor by guardian ad litem 2nd Defendant ...Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of the Decree passed by the District Court of South Malabar, Calicut, in O. S. No 2 of 1900, and of the order of the said Court, dated 14th December, 1900, on the Execution Petition submitted by the Plaintiff, The Commercial Bank of India, Limited, against the Defendants, the Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Calicut, and 4 others, the Central Nazir of the District Court, South Malabar, Calicut, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Calicut, the valuable properties consisting of the Mill house and all the Messuages, Tenements, Bungalows, Engine houses, Boiler houses, Godowns, Buildings and Erections now standing on the Kotuparamba in Panniankara Amsom, Calicut Taluk, and also all the Steam Engines, Boilers, Mill gear, Mill wright work fixed and moveable Machinery, Implements, Tools and Utensils now fixed to or placed upon or used in or about the said land, Mill buildings and premises and all trees and other improvements standing upon the paramba. The sale will be held on MONDAY, the 18th February, 1901.

Further particulars of the properties may be obtained on application to this

## NOTICES.

**BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.**

**CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.**

BETWEEN 15 DECEMBER and 15 JANUARY the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

1ST CLASS RETURN Rs. 60
2ND CLASS RETURN „ 30

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

**THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING INSTITUTION**

UNDERTAKES to PREPARE rapidly and successfully in Book-keeping and Accounts Commercial and Industrial Law, Banking and Currency, Machinery of Business Insurance, Shorthand and Typewriting at exceptionally moderate terms. English Diplomas guaranteed. Employments secured to successful students. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, 10 Church Gate Street.

**FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.**

GOA PRESERVED MANGOES—Affonsa and Fernandina in juice; taste as good as fresh. Per dozen tins, Rs 9. Sold at Bombay by "D." care of MESSRS. WILLIAM WATSON & CO., W. B. GREEN & CO., F. LUIS CORNAGLIA, C. COLONELLO and SONS and D. C. GOOMRAH, and at Khandwa and Nandgaon by S. F. RODRIGUES & BROS., Sole Agents.

**ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.**

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, Bengal, during the year 1901-1902 of the following articles:—

1. Cloths, Serges, Flannels, Putties white and Khaki Drill, Grey Cotton, Cotton Twill, Khaki Cotton Braid and Webbing, &c. These materials are required to be of BONA-FIDE local manufacture.
2. Gold laces, Cords, Badges, &c.
3. Leather articles such as Shoes, Spur-straps, &c.
4. Helmets with Khaki Drill covers and Zinc Buttons.
5. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, old packing materials, Iron Hoops, and Waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 15th JANUARY 1901. Any further information and forms of Tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore

P. A. BUCKLAND, Lt.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Alipore, Calcutta, the 30th November, 1900.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**

**SAVINGS BANK.**

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivor

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

## WANTED.

WANTED,

A THROUGHLY EXPERIENCED and PRACTICAL DYER of Alizarine and Chrome colours, etc. He must be able to take charge of a large Dye House from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. Starting salary, about Rupees 40 according to ability.

Apply to A. P., care of this paper.

**The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.**

BY
**CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.**

OPINIONS.

It seems to have been compiled with great care and industry.—The HON. SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, C. J., High Court, Bombay.

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It is an admirable compilation of the criminal rulings, and reflects the great at credit on your industry.—The HON. MR. JUSTICE CROWE, Bombay.

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It is the best Criminal Digest I have ever come across. The arrangement of cases is excellent.—The GAYA PRASAD, VAKIL, H. C. N. W. P.

We have much pleasure in recommending the work to those interested in the Criminal Law of India.—"Bombay Gazette."

This work is superior in every respect to the existing Criminal Digests.—The Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17, POSTAGE 6 Annas.

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**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY**

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

**THERAPION No. 1** in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable injury by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

**THERAPION No. 2** for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

**THERAPION No. 3** for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

**THERAPION** may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

**THE WAR! THE WAR!!**

Help the Britisher and British Industry,

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH"

CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund,

THE "DILKHOOSH"

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

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SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCKLE and ASHTMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Rules sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER V. C. Works, Rasaghat, Bengal. (B.)


# BOMBAY.

**TO-DAY.**

Sun rises, 6h, 32m. Sun sets, 5h, 31m. High water 2-34m., 2-54s. Low water, 8-39m., 8-18s.
Banks closed: Christmas Holiday.
Warren's Circus, Hornby Road.
Indian Congress meets at Lahore, the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A NEPHEW.—Virji Peerajia, a commission agent, who resides at Bhundari Cross Lane, has made a report to the police that his nephew, named Dayal Manji, aged thirteen, had stolen gold ornaments and other valuables, worth Rs. 888, and given them to one Gorl Vasanji, aged twenty, who has absconded.

ACCIDENT TO A SHIP'S PETTY OFFICER.—George Wills, a first-class petty officer of H. M. S. Racoon, was, on Christmas Day, attempting to climb the waterpipe of the Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder, when he accidentally slipped and fell down from a height of 16 feet fracturing his left knee-cap and sustaining other injuries. He was taken to the St. George's Hospital where he has been detained under treatment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BAZAAR.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Christmas Day, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Becher Cherhunder, aged fourteen, a beggar, who resided at Camatipoora. On the evening of the 13th instant deceased was standing in front of a shop at Dongree, begging for alms, when he was knocked down by a bullock-cart, laden with bags of rice and driven by one Babanbhai and one of the wheels passed over both his feet. The injured lad was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that both his feet had been crushed. Next day the driver was charged before a Presidency Magistrate with rash and negligent driving and was fined Rs. 10. On the 20th instant, deceased developed symptoms of tetanus, from which he died on Monday evening last. The jury returned a verdict of death from tetanus following the injury accidentally received.

FATAL KICK BY A HORSE.—An inquiry was held, on Christmas Day, at the Tramway Company's Stables at Colaba, by Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, on the body of Manoo Koosa, aged twenty-five years, a syce, in the employ of the Bombay Tramway Company. It appears that, on Monday night, a mare in one of the stalls was lame and slung up in the usual way with a strap round her hind quarters to keep her lame foot off the ground. About 2 o'clock next morning, it was noticed that the strap had got broken and her front legs were dangling in the air. Deceased with the assistance of another man was fastening the strap of the sling again when the mare became restive and kicked him on the chest, knocking him down on the ground. Deceased died within a few minutes and before any medical assistance could be obtained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BROWNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—The temperature here in the morning is 65°, and rises towards mid-day to 80°. December is approaching its end and we have not as yet experienced as cold weather as we had last year.—Mortality at Junagad and Rajkot has increased.—A dam 37 feet broad and 1,400 feet long is to be constructed in Vijarkee Tank, near Jamnagar, at an estimated cost of about two lakhs.—A well-known contractor, Mr. Gopalji, who has constructed several large works in Guzrat and Kathiawar, has undertaken the work.—There was a display of fire-works, on Saturday last, at Porbunder, the occasion being the birth-day of the Rana Saheb.—Rajkot appears to be all bustle and active just now owing to a large number of Zoroastrians who have come down from various parts of the countries to witness ceremonies of the tower of silence.

## DERAILMENT AT COLABA.

EARLY on the morning of Christmas Day whilst some waggons were being shunted on to a siding opposite the Colaba station yard, one of them became derailed. An engine, which was despatched for the re-railment of the derailed carriage, unfortunately ran two luggage vans off the line, thus blocking the up and down lines for some hours. The local as well as the through trains were delayed and great inconvenience was caused to passengers for Bandora and intermediate stations. Mr. Fleischer, District Traffic Superintendent, with a gang of workmen, immediately proceeded to the spot and succeeded in clearing the lines by 9-30 a.m., when through traffic was restored.

## INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCH V—Distance 200 yards—Sitting.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Sergt M Duncan 1st C V R Calcutta | 49 | 40 |
| Vol J W Price 1st C V R Calcutta | 49 | 25 |
| Sergt Instr C Grey 1st P V R Amritsar | 48 | 10 |
| Lce Corpl R Mercer 3rd C V R Calcutta 46 plus 2 | 48 | 10 |
| Sergt Major W L Harwood 2nd C V R Calcutta | 47 | 5 |
| Vol G B Ellis A V R Agra | 47 | 5 |
| Sergt Instr A Gaye B B and C I Ajmere | 47 | 5 |
| Vol E Lovett E I R V Jamalpur 45 plus 2 | 47 | 5 |
| Cr Sergt J J Fenton C V R Cawnpore 45 plus 2 | 47 | 5 |
| Vol H Edwards H V R Secunderabad 45 plus 2 | 47 | 5 |
| Sergt J D Smith B B and C I Bandikui | 46 | 3 |
| Corpl G Westropp B B and C I Ajmere | 46 | 3 |
| Cr Sergt W A Galbraith N W R R Sukkur | 46 | 3 |
| Capt F R Leslie E I R Cawnpore | 46 | 3 |
| Vol W E Stark 1st C V R Calcutta | 46 | 3 |
| Corpl W H Coen C V R Cawnpore | 46 | 2 |
| Corpl H Lansbury B B and C I Ajmere | 46 | 2 |
| Sergt Instr G Betteridge N W R R Sukkur | 46 | 2 |
| Sergt Instr T E Dowd E I R V Jamalpur | 46 | 2 |
| Corpl W Rivett C V R Cawnpore 44 plus 2 | 46 | 2 |
| Sergt P Vaughan B B and C I Bandikui 44 plus 2 | 46 | 2 |
| Sergt P Scott C V R Cawnpore 44 plus 2 | 46 | 2 |
| Sergt Major T Walsh O V R Lucknow | 45 | 2 |
| Sergt A Quiercs O V R Lucknow | 45 | 2 |
| Lt J M Mushet B B and C I Ajmere | 45 | 2 |

9 Forty-fives counted out.
25 prizes, value Rs. 150.

MATCH VI.—Distance 600 yards.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sergt P Scott C V R Cawnpore | 49 | 40 |
| Corpl W Lavery C V R Cawnpore | 47 | 25 |
| Vol G Welsh B B and C I Bandikui 44 plus 3 | 47 | 10 |
| Sergt P McInnes 1st P V R Ferozepore | 46 | 10 |
| Sergt R H Vaughan B B and C I Bandikui | 46 | 5 |
| Vol G S Lovejoy O V R Lucknow | 46 | 5 |
| Vol G B Ellis A V R Agra | 45 | 5 |
| Sergt Inst C Grey 1st P V R Amritsar | 45 | 5 |
| Serg Major W L Harwood 2nd C V R Calcutta | 44 | 5 |
| Lieut J M Mushet B B and C I Ajmere | 44 | 5 |
| Sergt J R Hemsley E I R V Jamalpur | 44 | 3 |
| Sergt G McDonald 1st P V R Lahore | 44 | 3 |
| Sergt Major G McGuckin C V R Cawnpore | 44 | 3 |
| Corpl G Westropp B B and C I Ajmere | 44 | 3 |
| Sergt Inst J Bradshaw B B & C I Bandikui | 43 | 3 |
| Sergt Inst W Allan 1st P V R Ferozepore | 43 | 2 |
| Vol E Lovett E I R V Jamalpur | 43 | 2 |
| Corpl H O Swaine 1st C V R Calcutta | 43 | 2 |
| Sergt Inst G Betteridge N W R V Sukkur | 43 | 2 |
| Vol H Loming E I R V Jamalpur | 43 | 2 |
| Corpl C O borne 3rd C V R Calcutta 40—3 | 43 | 2 |
| Sergt F Barnes 1st P V R Lahore | 42 | 2 |
| Capt F R Leslie E I R V Jamalpur | 42 | 2 |
| Corpl W H Coen C V R Cawnpore | 42 | 2 |
| Cr Sergt F Bwye B B and C I Ajmere | 42 | 2 |

5 forty-twos counted out.
25 prizes, value Rs. 150.

W. L. HARWOOD,
S. M. 2nd C. V. R., Hony. Secy., I. V. R. A.
Calcutta, 21st December, 1900.

VETERINARY reports from the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, showed that cattle owners in Upper India were voluntarily applying to have their cattle immunised against rinderpest. In confirmation of the success of inoculation thus betokened, there has just come from the extreme south of India a report which pays an equally cordial tribute to the efficacy of the serum prepared at the Muktesar laboratory. Experiments in inoculation against rinderpest were conducted on the hills in Travancore, and of the 339 head of cattle inoculated not one contracted the disease. It only remains to circulate information of this sort as widely as possible among the ryots.

THE Government have adopted the suggestion made in the columns of the "Pioneer" regarding the shipment to India of Mauser rifles and ammunition captured in South Africa. It has been decided to send some consignments from the Cape to Bombay, and the rifles will be available for issue as an experimental measure. The suggestion was that Mausers should be given to selected corps of Militia, Levies, and Military Police on the north-west frontier, which, with one exception, are now equipped with the obsolete Snider. It was pointed out that this could be done with safety as the only ammunition for the Mauser would be in the hands of Government and would be quite unobtainable in India. A tribesman will not steal or buy a weapon for which he cannot get ammunition, and there would thus be little temptation held out to the rifle-thief, while the sepoy would not feel inclined to desert, as he would only have the few cartridges in his pouch. If the system of tribal and other corps formed to keep watch and ward at advanced posts on the border is to be given a fair trial, the men must be armed at least as well as the enemy whom they would have to face in case of disturbances. There are thousands of Martini rifles and some hundreds of Lee-Metfords in the hands of the tribesmen, whereas corps such as the Khyber Rifles, Samana and Waziristan Militia, and Zhob Levy have only Sniders. The 1st Battalion of the Kurram Militia have the Martini, but their case is quite exceptional: they can be trusted implicitly.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Tuesday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 1 | 2 | 22 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 12 | 2 | 29 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee | 3 | 3 | 14 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 6 | 5 | 32 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 4 | 16 |
| Total | 19 | 19 | 140 |
| Same date last year | 59 | 40 | 242 |

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., to-day, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 2 | 9 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 7 | 2 | 25 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 12 | 7 | 32 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabarmi | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 4 | 3 | 36 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Total | 29 | 20 | 128 |
| Total plague deaths to date. | 80,719 | 66,699 | |
| Same date last year | 45 | 45 | 215 |

## MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Tuesday was 957 as against 898 during the previous week. Of the total number 118 died from plague and 4 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 102 and 3 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,658, while that of plague was 301.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 26.

Tuesday: The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and Rajputana. The depression in the Punjab has nearly filled up, while the depression in Rajputana has travelled eastward into North-Western Provinces. Pressure is also low in the Central Provinces where the barometer has fallen briskly. Light to moderate rain and snow have fallen in the Upper India hills and rain in submontane and East Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Eastern States, Central India and Behar. Amounts ranging from one to two inches have been received at Chrat, Simla, Chakrata, Mussorie, Ranikhet, Ludhiana, Dehra Dun, Mainpuri, Sutna and Benares. A few light showers have been received in South India. Temperature has fallen briskly to very rapidly in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India. Temperature is in considerable to very large excess in the Central Provinces, Berar and adjacent districts. Weather is again disturbed in Persia and Teheran and Bushire have both received light showers.

Wednesday's observations show that the barometer has risen briskly in south-eastern districts of North-Western Provinces and the depression has advanced into North Bengal, where the barometer has fallen slightly. The barometer has been steady or has risen slightly to briskly in Sind, Punjab and Central Provinces and has been steady or has fallen slightly in Gujarat, Bombay, Madras and Burma. Pressure is in moderate defect in Khandesh and south of Central Provinces and also in parts of Assam and Upper Burma. Light showers have fallen in Simla and Mussoorie hills, North Bengal and Assam, the largest amount reported being three-quarters of an inch at Sibsagar. No rain has fallen in South India. The barometer is falling briskly and skies are again thickly clouded in Baluchistan. Temperature has fallen rapidly in Gujarat, Central Provinces, Berar, Central India, Chota Nagpur and Bihar. The excess of temperature is not so strongly marked to-day in the Central Provinces and the area of largest excess comprises the southern districts and adjacent districts of the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH OF DECEMBER

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been generally small. The distribution is slightly irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are south-westerly in the North-West Provinces and Belgaum, westerly or north-westerly at Ahmednagar and Malegaon, and north-easterly or south-easterly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh at Nagapatam, and generally light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 3° to 12° in defect of normal in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and at Agra, Jhansi, Cawnpore, Saugor and Jubulpore, but elsewhere both the day and night temperatures are generally in excess of normal. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Malegaon, and the lowest 39° at Sirsa.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Lahore, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Ajmere, Jacobabad, Jeypore, Neemuch, Belgaum, Secunderabad and Coimbatore.

No rain fell at any of the reporting stations.

Weather is fine and settled over the wole country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 25th December, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. | inches 29·234 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees 76·7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 67·7 |
| Dew Point | 63·0 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·630 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees 84·4 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 69·0 |
| General Directions of wind | NNE, NW, NNW. N. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours | miles 288 |

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY—December 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 74·4 |
| WEDNESDAY—December 26. | |
| 8 a.m. | 69·4 |
| 10 a.m. | 75·4 |
| 2 p.m. | 80·2 |
| 4 p.m. | 79·3 |

THE officiating command of the Punjab Frontier Force has now been vacant for over three weeks, and a report comes from Rawalpindi that it is the intention of the military authorities to send a general officer belonging to Madras to take up the post. The fact that he has no acquaintance whatever with the frontier, or with the martial races which serve in the P. F. F., counts for nothing: he is a Major-General out of employment, and he must not be "wasted." The spirit of economy is admirable; but is there no Staff Corps officer in Upper India fit to fill the temporary vacancy? Only the other day we pointed out how unfair it was that an officer of the British service should be appointed to officiate in command of the Frontier Force during the absence of Major-General Waterfield on leave but now there is apparently to be a still further disregard of the claims of Indian officers belonging to the Northern Commands. We know of one distinguished Major-General commanding only a 2nd Class District in Bengal, who has the splendid record of seven campaigns, six of them on or beyond the north-west frontier; but the authorities appear to have forgotten his existence.

## INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

### BENGAL INDIGO.

THE final report on the indigo crop of Bengal for 1900 reads:—

Character of the season—The character of the rainfall of the season has been fully described in the final report on the Winter Rice Crop, 1900, which has been recently issued by this Department. The scanty and irregular rainfall in April and May interfered with the sowing and early growth of the indigo crop. The fall in June and July was fair, while in August again it was much interrupted. The copious and seasonable rainfall in September improved the prospects of the crop in Bihar, although the flood occasioned by it caused some damage to the crop in Lower Bengal. The fall in October was scanty, but sufficient for this crop. The season on the whole, though better than was at first anticipated, has not been very favourable to indigo.

Area sown.—The area sown with indigo this year has been revised by several District Officers, and the Provincial total now stands at 361,100 acres against 442,200 acres estimated last year. The decrease is chiefly due to the unfavourable prospects of the industry, owing to the introduction of synthetic indigo into European markets. It is probable that the estimates of area returned by the District Officers are in some cases rather above the mark owing to their not having fully appreciated how great the contraction of the area under this crop has been in the past two years.

Prospect of the crop.—From Appendix I it will be seen that out of the twenty districts which grow indigo, only one (Gaya, which has but 100 acres under this crop) reports a normal outturn. Only three districts of Bihar (Saran, Champaran, and Mongyr) return an outturn of between 90 and 100 per cent., while only two (Jessore and Darbhanga) report an outturn of between 80 and 90 per cent. The outturn in six others (Burdwan, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Malda, and Cuttack) varies between 70 and 80 per cent.; in three others (Bankura Midnapore, and Rangpur) between 50 and 60 per cent., while in the remaining five the outturn falls below 50 per cent., of a normal crop. The outturn for the Bihar districts taken together is 76 per cent., while that for the Lower Bengal districts is 54 per cent. of a normal crop. According to the district returns, the outturn for the Province as a whole comes to 78 per cent. of a normal crop against 62 per cent. as finally estimated last year. In the preliminary forecast of this year I estimated the outturn for the Province at 80 per cent. of a normal crop, and, considering the character of the season as a whole, I see no reason for modifying this estimate.

Gross outturn.—According to the estimates of the District Officers, the outturn for the five principal indigo districts of North Bihar amounts to 60,942 factory maunds, and that for the other districts of the Province to 10,638 factory maunds. A factory maund is equal to about 75 lbs. Messrs. Moran and Company have finally estimated the outturn for the Bihar districts at 61 250 factory maunds, which very closely approximates the above estimate of the District Officers. Messrs. Moran and Company's estimated outturn for Lower Bengal is only 5,750 factory maunds, which differs greatly from the estimate made above. In the preliminary forecast I estimated the outturn for Lower Bengal at 8,000 factory maunds, and considering that a good deal of indigo is grown by natives in these districts for local consumption which would not be included in Messrs. Moran and Company's return, I think that this estimate may be accepted.

### BURMA RICE CROP.

The District Officers' reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 30th November 1900 in the fourteen chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma are to the following effect:—

Summary.—The estimated area under rice cultivation in the fourteen principal districts is 6,249,847 acres, an increase of 199,712 acres over the area, under cultivation last year. Hanthawaddy reports an increase of over 40,000 acres, and Pegu and Prome of over 20,000 acres. In Akyab and Henzada the crop is estimated at 13 annas and in Kyaukpyu at 14 annas. In Akyab and Kyaukpyu the rains have been unfavourable. In Bassein and Amherst, and parts of Myaungmya, the crop has suffered slightly for want of late showers. Tharawaddy and Prome report crops above normal.

The amount available for export is estimated to be 2,032,000 tons cargo rice, equivalent to 34,440,000 cwts. cleaned rice.

### BURMA COTTON.

The third forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for the year 1900-01 reads:—

Thayetmyo.—Crops are reported to have suffered somewhat from abundant rainfall. The crops over an area of 257 acres were destroyed.

Sagaing.—Crops are reported to have been almost destroyed by heavy rains in the Myinmu township and totally destroy over 11 acres.

Lower Chindwin.—Owing to excessive rain the flowers and fruits of the cotton crop were partially injured. The crop over 320 acres was destroyed.

Meiktila.—The cotton crops prior to the late heavy rains which destroyed the cotton pods, promised an outturn equal to the normal (182 lbs.) in this district. The plucking of cotton is almost completed.

Myingyan.—The heavy showers about the end of September and commencement of October damaged the crop in this district, otherwise the crop would have been a bumper one.

Summary.—The area under cotton cultivation in the five principal cotton-growing districts is now reported to be 143,158 acres, a decrease of 5,405 acres as compared with last year. Maiktila alone reports an increase of 3,423 acres, while other districts report a decrease: Myingyan of 6,390 acres. In all districts the crop has suffered owing to the heavy autumn rainfall, and cannot be estimated above 12 annas. In Thayetmyo and Myingyan the crop is reported to be an ill-anna one.

The outturn of cleaned cotton, according to the district reports, is estimated to be 29,223 bales of 400lbs each, but as the normal outturn per acre assumed for the Meiktila district is fixed somewhat high, the actual amount obtained is likely to be 6,000 to 8,000 bales less.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper draws attention to the fact that some of the men of Lumsden's Horse may be hard pressed for funds on returning to India, and he suggests that "in addition to cheers and speeches, which no doubt will be freely given, something may be done to put a few rupees in the pockets of men who, to say the least, have done the best they could as representative volunteers of India." It is understood to be the wish and intention of the Lumsden Horse Committee to use the balance of the Fund now in hand for the direct benefit of the members of the corps, a separate subscription being raised for their entertainment in Calcutta. Until Colonel Lumsden arrives, an exact estimate cannot be formed of this balance, as the expenditure in South Africa is not known. There should, however, be a fairly large sum available for distribution among the ninety volunteers now on their way back to this country.

THE Madras Government has placed on record its high appreciation of the enlightened liberality of the Rev. Dr. J. E. Clough and of the services rendered by Mr. V Ananda Rao Pantulu, chairman, Municipal Council, Ongole, in connection with the relief of the poor during the recent famine in the Nellore District. Dr. Clough, of the American Baptist Mission, it may be remarked, has during the last thirty-four years done a great work in Ongole and will be long remembered. The progressive state of the town is mainly due to his zealous and untiring efforts. The mission has been most generous during the late bad season, spending about Rs. 1,10,000 in various ways; of this, Rs. 20,000 have been spent in Ongole town for roads, water-supply and other improvements which were carried out under the able management of Mr. V. Ananda Rao Pantulu Garu, the Chairman.

THE exchange banks in Calcutta are addressing the Government of India regarding the shortage of rupees. They point out that with a big rice crop in Burma, and an exceptionally large cotton crop in India to be shortly financed, the reserve of rupees has fallen so low that the position is likely to be a serious one. They urge large purchases of silver, so that the coining of rupees may proceed uninterruptedly, and at as rapid a rate as possible. The fact seems to be there has been no return of rupees from the famine districts as the Government expected, the large sums expended in relief having been absorbed by the people. We may also note that 800,000 sovereigns are due to reach India next week from London, but the Government cannot possibly give rupees in exchange for these. They will probably be taken over and shipped back to England to meet the Secretary of State's drawings. There is a considerable quantity of silver also on the high seas consigned to the Government by the Secretary of State for coinage into rupees. It is perhaps a fortunate circumstance that the Christmas holidays have begun, when business is suspended, but the Burma rice crop will be coming into the market early next month, and it must be financed somehow. The revenue collections are great during January in certain provinces of India, and the local treasuries, now almost depleted, will soon be filling up again. As showing the scarcity of rupees up-country it is stated the Bank of Bengal is charging at the rate of one per cent. for encashment of currency notes.

## LORD WOLSELEY'S RETIREMENT.

### "THE REAL FACTS."

LORD WOLSELEY on Friday (No. 30.) retired from the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Army. With regard to the period of his retirement the "Daily News," prints the following paragraph:—

We understand that the real facts with regard to the relinquishment by Lord Wolseley of the office of Commander-in-Chief are as follows:—When Lord Roberts's return was delayed, Lord Lansdowne asked Lord Wolseley to continue in office for a time. Lord Wolseley consented, but asked that his term should be continued for some definite period, and not simply from day to day. Lord Lansdowne thereupon fixed November 30, by which time it was hoped that Lord Roberts would be back. When this event was again delayed and November 30 was drawing near, Lord Wolseley offered once more to fill the gap. Mr. Brodrick, however, intimated to the Commander-in-Chief, of course in the most polite manner, that his services would no long be required. It is in these circumstances that the command temporarily devolves upon Sir Evelyn Wood.

The "Morning Leader" says:—At the request of Lord Lansdowne Lord Wolseley consented to remain Commander-in-Chief for a month. It was understood by Lord Lansdowne that Lord Wolseley was willing to continue so long as was necessary, to act month by month, but not day by day. Subsequently Lord Wolseley offered neither more nor less. Mr. Brodrick did not wish him to continue on those terms, and there was an end of the matter, Lord Wolseley deciding to go yesterday since he was not again offered the terms to which Lord Lansdowne had agreed.

There is, however, a reason for allowing Lord Wolseley to go just now. Lord Wolseley could not be asked, when he was retiring, to assume any responsibility for the estimates to be presented to Parliament next year. The various departments have been engaged for some time, but the period has now arrived when they have to undergo the revision of the chiefs, before being placed as a whole before the Cabinet. That revision will commence next week, and, as Lord Roberts cannot be responsible for estimates he has not seen, the responsibility will fall on Sir Evelyn Wood, and interim Commander-in-Chief.

There have been rumours (says the "Daily Chronicle") that Lord Wolseley would become Governor of Chelsea Hospital, in succession to the late Sir Donald Stewart, and on the other hand, that he meant to make a tour of the world during which he would visit some of his old battlefields. When these matters were mentioned to an official of the War Office who has been associated with Lord Wolseley, he said: "I can't tell you anything about them. I should think his lordship, whatever else he may contemplate, will, in the first place, take a good rest."

FAREWELL TO THE WAR OFFICE.

Lord Wolseley, on the completion of his extended period of service as Commander-in-Chief, received by invitation collectively the military heads of departments, and bade them farewell. The civil departments were not represented. The gathering was an interesting one. It included Sir Evelyn Wood, the Adjutant-General; Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Quartermaster-General; Sir R. Harrison, Inspector-General of Fortifications; Sir H. Brackenbury, Director General of Ordnance; and Sir John Ardagh, Director of Military Intelligence.

Lord Wolseley thanked those present, and, through them, the staff of the War Office, for the work which had been so readily and efficiently performed, and for the great assistance he had rendered during his term of office. Lord Wolseley emphasised the special services which heads of departments, and others, had been called upon to perform during the last fifteen months.

THE ADVOCATE OF SHORT SERVICE.

That Lord Wolseley should have to resign his command to another great general just as the public is clamouring at last for an increased Army and better weapons is (says a military expert in the "Daily Telegraph") one of the cynical tricks that fate plays, for Lord Wolseley has been the reforming general of this generation; he has risked at various times his popularity with a section of the members of the profession which he adorns, by supporting reforms which he believed to be for the good of the Army in general, though such changes sometimes upset old privileges and disturbed sentimental memories.

Of the measures instituted by Lord Cardwell and Mr. Childers—the abolition of purchase, the introduction of short service, the institution of periodical examination as to professional fitness, the establishment of Reserves, the linking of battalions and grouping of cavalry regiments, and others too numerous to mention—Lord Wolseley was a warm supporter, and some of the plans matured with the aid of his experience have proved completely successful. That our Army is a small one, that the men in the ranks are young, that our armament is not all that it should be, cannot be laid as blame at the door of the Commander-in-Chief. His tongue is tied by the custom of the Service, but Lord Wolseley has told the world as plainly as is consistent with discipline that he and his subordinates knew all that was wanting, and had asked constantly that the deficiencies should be made good, but the invariable answer was that no money was available.

## POISONED BEER: POURED INTO SEWERS.

### BIG DEMAND FOR SCOTCH WHISKY.

AT a loss, which will run into thousands of pounds, the brewers of Manchester and Salford have run to waste all the beer which might possibly contain arsenic. Thousands of gallons of beer have been turned into the sewers. In some cases the beer has been recalled from the public-houses and the brewer has dealt with it. In others it has been left to the publican to obey the request or command of the brewer, but in any case it is safe to say that almost every gallon of suspected beer has by this time been put out of the reach of the public.

The Liverpool Brewers' Association are testing the beer in all the breweries and all suspicious liquor is being poured down the sewers. Eleven hundred barrels have so far been destroyed.

With reference to a statement emanating from

NOVELTY THEATRE.

"JEHANGIR"

THE MAGNIFICENT.

22nd, 24th and 29th JANUARY, 1901.

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|---|---|
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem | 35 |
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NOTES.

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 26.

THE markets are more or less closed again to-day, and we have no special items to report. The following information is to hand through Reuter's Agency :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent Consols | ...£97 5-32 plus 3-32 |
| 3 per cent Rentes | ...£101 1-4 (ex) unchanged. |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan | ...£63 7-8 do. |
| 3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities | ...£108 do. |
| Bar Silver in London | ...29 11-16 plus 2-16 |
| Do New York | ...63 7-8 unchanged. |
| Exchange on London at Paris | ...259 1-2 do. |
| Do New York | ...484 1-4 do. |
| Discount, Bank of England | ...4 do. |
| Do Short London Bills | ...4 1-8 do. |
| Do Indian Bank Bills | ...4 1-8 do. |

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £125,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed until Thursday.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 97 5-32 |
| Bar Silver | 29 11-16 |

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here on the evening of the 22nd inst.

SUEZ, DEC. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Bormida left Penang on the 20th inst. and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 5th January, 1901.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa left Singapore for Bombay on the morning of the 23rd instant and is expected to arrive here on the 2nd January, 1901.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Unity, 929 tons, Captain Z. Hansen, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Hall Line s s Methley Hall, 2,235 tons, Captain A Buck, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Inchdune, 2035 tons, Captain W. T. Abby, will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE s s Olivemoor, 1,970 tons, Captain D Jones, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Aden, 17th December, in ballast.

THE s s London Bridge, 1,935 tons, Captain E Chivers, sailed yesterday for Madras and Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed on Tuesday for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line s s Rudelsburg, 1,588 tons, Captain R Braiturey, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant, from Hamburg, 17th November, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain W Pigott, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Karachi, 22nd December, via Kathiawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr H N C Harrington, Mr Kharighat and 200 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyra, 969 tons, Captain J MacLean, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr V R Crack, Mr S Orthur Mr M Jamal, Mr D P Petrocochino, Mr and Mrs M M Vakil, Mr and Mrs Khimjee Ramdas, and son, and 65 deck.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain A Ahrens, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Bai Dinbai Pestonjee, Miss Alabai Pestonjee, Mr. Biramshah Nowrojee Patell, Mr. Manockjee A Meray, Mr Sambhoolal Himatram, Mr. Ismail Amirjee, Miss Mariam Adam, and 250 deck.

THE B I S N Companys' s s Itinda, 2,362 tons, Captain G D Clarke, arrived in harbour on 25th December from Rangoon with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr R Barclay, Warren's Circus, troop including 30 artists, 6 horses, 2 mules, 5 dogs, and 6 monkeys, and 6 deck. During the voyage she experienced strong N. E. monsoon in the Bay and fine weather from Colombo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DECEMBER 26.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tenasserim | | Greet | | | Receiving Hulk |
| Magdala | | Greet | | | Turret-ship |
| Abyssinia | | Greet | Wet Basin | | Turret-ship |
| Pinasy | | | | | Torpedo Catcher |
| Assaye | | Coates | | | Torpedo Catcher |
| Sphinx | | Phillips | | | Royal Navy |
| Tientsin | 2555 | Daniel | | 5-12 | P & O Co |
| Foreric | 2591 | White | | | M M & Co |
| Culna | 1464 | Hill | | | M M & Co |
| Barawa | 234 | Jaffer | | | M M & Co |
| Khandalla | 1318 | Metcalfe | | | M M & Co |
| Dragoman | 2215 | Waters | | | M M & Co |
| Sirdar | 3 94 | Rawlings | | | Bombay & Co |
| Simla | 1040 | Bamber | P Gulf | | M M & Co |
| Ballaarat | 2869 | Field | | | P & O Co |
| Nawab | 2041 | Crebbin | Calcutta, &c. | | T Morrison & Co |
| Kilwa | 993 | Whitlhead | | | M M & Co |
| Hibernia | 15 6 | Milne | | | A Montocleoff |
| Oriental | 3084 | Jeuhson | | | P & O Co |
| Scindia | 2050 | Gruches | Calcutta | | M M & Co |
| St Ninian | 1938 | Ramsay | | | M M & Co |
| Itinda | 2362 | Clarke | | | M M & Co |
| Olivemoor | 1920 | Jones | | | |

ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Amra s | Pigott | Karachi, Dec 22 |
| | Itinda s | Clarke | Rangoon, Dec 15 |
| | Olivemoor s | Jones | Aden, Dec 17 |

DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Pachumba s | Rickford | Karachi, &c |
| 26 | Bullmouth s | stratton | Singapore |
| | E F Ferdinand s | Martinolich | Calcutta |
| | Methley Hall s | Buck | Karachi |
| | London Bridge s | Chivers | Calcutta |
| | Safari s | Ahrens | Zanzibar, &c |

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—

Steamer Assyria, MacLean, for Persian Gulf.
" Unity, Hansen, for Rangoon.
" Inchdune, Ashby, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Olivemoor, for Middlesbrough.
" Rudelsburg, for Hamburg, Bremen & Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—1915 cwt myrabollams Wegjee Becher ; 500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 4001 cwt cotton seed Megjee Vulubdas ; 284 cwt old copper and brass R Kerota ; 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 1020 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey and Co ; 84 cwts deer horns J M Rehimtoola.

FOR LONDON.

Sobraon s—500 cwt olibanum M Jaffer ; 60 cwt Indian condiments Preacher and Co ; 105 cwt Indian chutney Franji Nowrojee ; 10 cwt black pepper and 2 cwt fishmaws Ebrahim Currim ; 166 cwt myrabollams Megjee Vulubdas ; 4 pots rosa oil Tyabjee and Co ; 15 bales skins R M Kooka ; 19 bales skins W and A Graham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Birkhall s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dido s—65 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey ; 100 bales hemp J Chaves and Co ; 200 bales cotton fly Tyabjee Co ; 100 bales cotton fly and 76 bales cotton waste Pragjee Heerjee and Co ; 220 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

Birkhall s—440 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 50 bales hemp Seervai and Chinoy ; 200 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 750 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers ; 400 bales cotton fly and 50 bales waste Tyebjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

City of Lucknow s—55 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 2,005 cwt myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey ; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rudelsburg s—3001 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Gallia s—5248 cwt teelseed and 650 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 265 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 1100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co ; 6121 cwt gingellyseed Megjee Vulubdas and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—100 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Adelina Patti s—1572 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Nubia s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Sobraon s—3 bales woollen carpets S J Tellery and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel s—75 bales twist M M Essabhoy ; 383 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co ; 50 bales twist Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 125 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

Tientsin s—413 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co ; 203 cwt sharkfins R Dhunjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—140 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist Silas E Sassoon ; 60 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tientsin s—2300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ELLIOTT—December 26, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, after a lingering illness, Robert Joseph Elliott, Foreman, Traffic Workshop, G I P Railway. Funeral will leave the Hospital this evening, at 4 p.m. Friends kindly receive this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

STAGGS—December 23, at Vepery, Madras, the wife of Lieut V J Staggs, I S M D, of a son.

VAUGHAN—December 21, at Vellore, the wife of E L Vaughan, I C S, of a son.

WALTHEW—December 21, at Tuticorin, the wife of F H Walthew, of a son.

WALLACE—December 21, at Bareilly, the wife of Lieut-Colonel A Wallace, 27th Punjab Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HANDCOCK—SWAN—December 22, at St Mark's, Bangalore, by the Rev F N Crowther, assisted by the Rev Walter Barry Edwin Fraser Handcock, District Board Engineer, Trichinopoly, to Ethel Beatrice Swan, eldest daughter of Sealy S Swan, Esq, J P, Cappoquin Durrow, Queen's Co., Ireland.

HATCH—KNOWLES—December 22, at the London Mission Church, Coimbatore, by the Rev S J Long, the Rev William J Hatch, A T S, to May, youngest daughter of A R Knowles, Esq, Plymouth.

DEATHS.

SKILTON—December 22, at Royapuram, Madras, suddenly Isaac Skilton, Engine Driver, M R C, the dearly loved husband of Hannah, aged 41 years, 1 month and 21 days.

WINTERBOTHAM—At Anda Sod Estate, S Wynaad, from brain fever, Arthur Rayner, eldest son of H B Winterbotham, of Vayitri, aged 23 years and 7 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1900.


FROM the same source that we learnt last week that the United States Senate had "determined further to amend the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty so that England will be compelled to reject it," we now learn that President McKinley has forwarded the Treaty to London. The President refrains from commenting upon it, because he finds that to do so would be to stultify himself and the position his right-hand Mr. Secretary Hay, has taken up. Mr. McKinley, doubtless, feels that Lord Salisbury has already treated him very generously in the matter of the amendment of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and that he cannot reasonably ask for more. We explained the situation at some length the other day. Briefly stated—for it is as well, at the present juncture to recapitulate the facts—the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850 in its first article ran :—"The Government of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain nor maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship-canal ; agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same." The rest of the article establishes the principle that the canal shall be for the use of the people of both countries on equal terms. The scheme then contemplated ultimately fell through and it was not until after the Hispano-American War that the matter again came to the front. It was then realised that before the American Government could proceed with any canal scheme, the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty must be abrogated. As a result of the Pauncefote-Hay Convention, Lord Salisbury agreed to substitute a new Treaty for that which was sought to be abandoned. That Convention recognised the right of the United States Government to construct a canal, and police it, with the provision that it should be neutral. In war time the vessels of belligerents should freely pass through the canal, but no act of war should be committed in transit nor in the vicinity. No fortifications were to be erected, and other States were to be invited to enter into similar stipulations. It was considered that Lord Salisbury had been very generous. But as Election time drew on in the States Senator Davis led to its defeat in the Senate. Senator Davis, who was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, died, and it was thought that, with that great obstacle removed, some agreement might be arrived at. But it seems Mr. Hay made numerous enemies by not consulting others in the matter of the Convention and they have been so far successful in their opposition as to have carried amendments, the object of which is to secure to the United States sole and exclusive powers. It is useless stirring up feeling on the subject and we are glad to observe that the press at Home discreetly refrains from expressing the anger and disgust which they doubtless feel. In the President's Message to Congress, the other day, the Nicaragua projects received but little attention. And we have good ground for intimating that if the matter be not temporarily shelved the negociations will be so far prolonged that by the time an agreement is arrived at the Senate will have so far forgotten the turmoil of the Elections and the clamour of the mob as to be able to recognise that they have thus far dealt with the subject in an altogether unreasonable spirit.

As was to be anticipated from the enormous traffic incidental to the famine the details of revenue earnings and expenditure show that last year was an exceedingly prosperous time for the Indian railways. In only two instances was the net revenue less than in the preceding year. In the case of the North-Western State Railway there was a decline of Rs. 24,82,783 in the net earnings of the system but this represented a return to normal conditions, the receipts in the previous year having been swelled by the heavy traffic of the Frontier Expedition. The decrease in net earnings of the Madras Railway amounted to Rs. 4,17,821, while there were no surplus profits, the net earnings having fallen short of the guaranteed interest and contribution to the Provident Institution by Rs. 8,10,373. Plague restrictions greatly reduced the passenger traffic, the earnings from which fell to the extent of over four and three-quarter lakhs. On the other hand the famine conditions which increased the returns of every other line also mainly accounted for a rise of two and-a-half lakhs in the value of goods traffic passing over the Madras system. In regard to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway the returns show that the great increase of earnings was due to the traffic in the first six months of the year. The net result of the twelve months' working was a net revenue of Rs. 1,62,70,581, this sum being Rs. 17,12,352 in excess of the previous period, although the mean mileage worked was the same. For the first half of 1899 the divisible surplus profits showed an improvement of Rs. 8,39,249 but in the second half there were no surplus profits, the net earnings for that period being Rs. 7 85,097 short of the guaranteed interest. After making all deductions from the year's net earnings, for the company's share of the profits, guaranteed interest, contribution to Provident Fund and interest on overdrawn capital a sum of over ten lakhs accrued to the State as against a loss in the previous year of Rs. 1,89,310. The opening of several sections of the Tapti Valley Railway increased the mean mileage of the Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian system to 723·10 against 652·76 miles. The net earnings increased by Rs. 5,70,028 ; and while in the first half of the year the divisible surplus profits were over five lakhs less than in the corresponding period of 1898, in the latter half of 1899 they were Rs. 9,39,499 better than for the same portion of the previous year. The net gain to the State as the result of the year's working amounted to very little short of twenty-one and-a-half lakhs, or nearly two and-a-half lakhs more than in the preceding twelve months. While the famine caused a great increase of traffic in food-grains, fodder and hides and skins, the latter item being due to the heavy mortality among cattle, the year was also favourable to an increase of passenger traffic over this system. The revenue from this source was over eleven and-a-half lakhs more than in 1898 a result attributed to the withdrawal of the plague restrictions and to the season being considered propitious for Hindu marriages. The East Indian system, which now covers a length of 1973·90 miles, the opening of the South Behar (Luckeserai-Gya) line having added over seventy-eight miles to the system, increased its net receipts by Rs. 19,28 622. Added to that was a decrease of over seven lakhs in interest and annuity charges, which contributed to an increase in the surplus profits amounting to Rs. 26,29,251. Increased passenger traffic, partly due to the migration of people from famine-stricken districts and to the occurrence of native festivals and the greater goods traffic due to the transit of food-supplies accounted for the enhanced revenue. Over the Bengal Central Railway the increased net earnings amounted to nearly three quarters of a lakh. The mileage of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was during the year increased by the opening of several new sections and the net result of the year's working was an increase of more than thirteen and-a-half lakhs. The Indian Midland system was increased in length by the opening of two new sections and it now extends to 1,112·12 miles. Its net earnings last year were Rs. 34,50,493 or about four and-a-quarter lakhs more than in 1898. Much of the increase was due to the same conditions which operated to the advantage of most of the other railway systems.

ONCE again we appear to be within measurable distance of a settlement in China. Prince Ching has received the Note of the Powers, Li-Hung-Chang being seriously ill. He has promised to forward the Note to the Emperor and to communicate his reply as soon as received. There are two loop-holes which may be taken advantage of however by the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, before they proceed to ask for a mitigation of the sentence. The first of these is that the Emperor was officially reported two years ago to have abdicated in favour of the Empress-Dowager and there has been no intimation that the Emperor and not the Dowager is now at the head of the State. The Empress, according to the Shanghai Native press, has intimated that though the Emperor may return to Peking she will not. The Emperor's health and spirits, it is stated, have improved since his arrival at Si-ngan-fu. He now takes an active part in the discussions at the council, and commands the respectful obedience of Ministers. But so far the Dowager is the recognised sovereign. The other point on which China may gain an advantage is furnished by American puerility, her Foreign Minister having added a rider to the Note, in the form of an appendix, disapproving the severity of the wording and merely accepting the arrangement as the best attainable. America is "unable to promise to co-operate in executing the conditions relative to the maintenance of communications with the Legation guards." The President's Message to Congress foretold the obstacle to unanimity which the United States contemplated, when Mr. McKinley said : "This Government has moved in concert with the other Powers toward the opening of the negociations which Mr. Couger, assisted by Mr. Rockhill, has been authorised to conduct on behalf of the United States. The general bases for negociation formulated by the Government of the French Republic have been accepted, with certain reservation regarding details made necessary by our own circumstances, but which, like similar reservations made by other Powers, are open to discussion in the progress of the negociations." But in explaining his policy fully Mr. McKinley said : "All the Powers concur in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of aggrandisement through the dismemberment of the Empire. I am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by the increased guarantees of security for foreign rights and immunities and, most important of all, for the opening of China to equal commerce for all the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representatives. The Government of Russia has put forward the suggestion that in the event of protracted divergence of views with regard to indemnities, the matter may be relegated to the Court of Arbitration at The Hague. I favourably incline to this, believing that this high tribunal could not fail to reach a solution no less conducive to the stability and enlarged prosperity of China itself than immediately beneficial to the Powers." That being so, anything further America may have to say will be attentively listened to but need not be regarded as signifying anything more than that Mr. McKinley, like the lady in the Gaiety comic operette "thinks it his business to say so," when he falls in with anything of which he does not quite find the bearings.

THE reports as to the condition of agriculture in Bombay Presidency continue to be of a depressing character, and unirrigated rabi crops are for the most part withering. In Ahmedabad the outturn of jowari and bajri is estimated to be five annas and six annas respectively ; in Sholapur the kharif crops only amount to four annas ; in Poona district the outturn ranges from ten to two annas ; in Satara it is estimated to be four to six annas, but in Ahmednagar jowari crops are withering in several talukas. Fair crops have been harvested in Ratnagiri, the best outturn in Dharwar does not exceed eight annas, but in Belgaum the crops do not promise well and already the supply of fodder is getting short. The condition of the people and crops in some of the Native States are also very unsatisfactory, and in several of the Deccan Collectorates water-supplies are running low. The north-east monsoon is giving good rain to Madras, where agriculture is flourishing. The outturn of early crops continues fair. Spring crops in Bengal are doing well, but the early cessation of rain prejudicially affected the winter rice crop. In the North-Western Provinces there has been rain, which has benefited standing crops and poppy which are thriving. Cotton-picking and sugarcane-pressing continue. The outturn of autumn crops is said to be good in Sialkot, average in Amritsar and Peshawar, and below average in Dera Ismail Khan. The estimated outturn of rice in Bhandara, the Central Provinces, is 90, but cloudy weather has caused insects to appear in many parts. Reaping of juar and cotton-picking continue in the Nagar country. Standing crops are in good condition throughout Mysore, but prospects are not cheerful in Hyderabad. The probable outturn of crops in Central India is "good"; there has been more rain and agricultural operations are in progress everywhere.

WE can safely disregard the assumptions of the "Viedomosti" that the reported mobilisation of the Afghan army is directed against India. We should not be surprised if his Highness sent an expedition against some of the tribes on our frontier. When we take steps to prevent them raiding our country, they make nefarious inroads into his. Russian journals, according to the "Standard," are persistently discussing this mobilisation and comment on the fact that it is concentrating in the vicinity of the Russian frontier. Russian diplomatists evidently attach more importance to that fact than to the ruminations of the "Viedomosti" and the despatch of troops from Odessa to reinforce the Turkestan garrisons rather supports that view. But what does the Amir say of us in his autobiography? He is bound to be friendly with England for two reasons—first, because he made an agreement with them, and secondly, "because it suits me and my interests better." The Amir knows well enough that attacks on either Russia or India would be futile and there is no cause for alarm in the military activity now displayed in his Highness' territories.

THE news from South Africa would be wholly unsatisfactory had we not the assurance that General French has achieved a success at Thorndale and that Lord Kitchener is now at De Aar. He is there for the purpose of devising means to crush the invasion, with its concomitant the insurrectionary rising, and we shall shortly hear that the tables have been entirely turned. Another item of news, which we may well hope is true, is the announcement that five thousand men with eight thousand horses are to be sent to South Africa in the course of the next few weeks. If our men had possessed horses in that proportion to their strength we might now have been rejoicing over the restoration of peace. For it is to the immobility of our troops, and the phenomenal slimness of the enemy in covering distances, that they owe their immunity from capture or annihilation.

THE Viceroy will unveil the statue of Lord Lansdowne on the maidan at Calcutta on Monday, January 7th.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Valetta, with the outward mails of the 14th December, left Aden at 1 a.m. on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m. on Sunday next.

THE annual assault-at-arms will be held in Calcutta on February 1st and 2nd.

CAPTAIN C. WIGRAM, Kitchener's Horse, is returning to India to rejoin the Viceroy's staff.

MR. BARNES is gazetted Foreign Secretary, vice Sir William Cunningham, who vacates.

GENERAL EGERTON, L.G.C., Punjab, was expected at Lahore on Monday morning for the Christmas week.

No case or death from plague was reported in Calcutta on Sunday. The total mortality was returned as 100.

THE 2nd Battalion of Patiala Imperial Service Infantry is the regiment selected for garrison duty at Mian-Mir.

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANEE OF KOOCH-BEHAR, C. I., has become the President of the Indian Branch of the Ladies' Kennel Association.

COLONEL DUPERIER, R.E., having returned to Simla from furlough, has resumed his appointment of Deputy-Director-General of Military Works.

THE Shadipali-Balotra Railway, which completes the connection between the Jodhpore State Railway and Kotri on the Karachi line, was to be open for public traffic on Saturday.

MAJOR REID, A.A.G., Madras District, has been appointed Member of the Committee, Indian Polo Association, for Madras, in the place of Captain Fasken, 10th B.L., leaving the Presidency.

THE continued employment in the Medical Store Depot, Madras Command, of the present temporary establishment has been sanctioned, pending a re-organisation of the Medical Store Depots in India generally.

THE Famine Commission will meet at Allahabad or Lucknow, as Sir A. P. MacDonnell may decide, on January 6th. They will afterwards proceed to Nagpore for ten days to take evidence, and then go on to Bombay.

INTELLIGENCE has been received in Colombo of the escape of another Boer prisoner of war from the camp at Diyatalawa, which made the fourth escape last week. The prisoner seems to have got away on Tuesday night. His name is Hereschlands.

A CURIOUS accident is reported from Maymyo. In the early hours of Monday an engine steamed down the line with nobody aboard, and collided with some carriages which were standing near the station. The carriages, which were occupied, were forced along the line for two miles before Mr. Carnell, Traffic Manager, who was in one of them, was able to reach the engine and shut off steam. No one seems to have been hurt.

ABOUT a week ago it was stated that Lord Curzon had given directions last year that a reproduction of Holwell's Monument was to be erected on the spot lately occupied by Sir Ashley Eden's statue. This has, under the direction of Mr. Banks-Gwyther, now been done, and the obelisk which stands on the spot indicated is due to that gentleman's initiative, the idea being simply a temporary model, which after inspection and approval by the Viceroy, will take permanent form in marble.

THE Maharaja of Bikanir held a large durbar at his residence on Friday, which was attended by a very large number of Marwaris. H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir left Calcutta on last Friday night for his territory, but returns a fortnight hence in time for the Chapter and Investiture at Government House next month. The Maharaja Scindia was to leave Calcutta for Gwalior on Saturday night, and the Maharaja of Bulrampur for Lucknow for some shooting during Christmas.

THE Lahore paper writes :—"We are mistaken in supposing that the negotiations in China present many features of difficulty and are likely to drag on. At least an out-station correspondent is 'directed to inform that the merciful orders of reconciliation between China and other Powers passed to-night 2-55 by almighty gracious omnipotent Bar.' He asks us to 'please have the great goodness for favour of publishment."

## IN THE HANDS OF THE BOXERS.

LETTER FROM A CHINESE OFFICIAL.

THE following is the translation of a letter written by a patriotic prisoner, his Excellency Hwang Sze-Yung (Father of Hon. Hwang Chung-huei, Consul to Peru) to his two young sons. The letter was dated the 16th day of the 6th Moon in the 26th year of Kuong Su (July 12th, 1900) :—

My dear Boys, Tung and John,—"After I saw you leaving on June 29th, the next morning suddenly more than forty Boxers went to Shaowung's house with orders from Prince Chwang, looking for me. As I was not there, they arrested Shaowung and his uncle and many farmers whom they put under chains and beat. Then they went back to the city and came to my house at midnight when I already retired. Shaowung's uncle, Shiang-foo, called me up, and told me of all the particulars. Thereupon I dressed myself in my official uniform, and went with them, in my own carriage, followed by my servant, Chun. But the gate of the Imperial City was not opened, and the Boxers there were tired and hungry, so we went to Shiong-foo's store, where we ate our supper, waiting till daylight.

During all this time, I was not afraid at all, even to appear before Prince Chwang, for I was innocent and I could express fully that I did nothing wrong. But from morning till night Prince Chwang did not appear at all, only the Boxers watched me in turn in a green-house, which was made into a kitchen for Prince Chwang's secretary, whom I knew, and who comforted me with a few words. He also sent to me two cups of rice soup. On that very night Prince Chwang sent four of his guards and seven Boxers to take me over to his "home temple," which was filled with Boxers. Here I passed two nights, the monks of the temple were kind to me, offering me food at every meal-time. Even some good Boxers and guards were pitying me, and consulted among themselves about asking Prince Chwang to release me. Just at this time a Manchu guard came with a despatch, and ordered me to get in a cart, so my servant, Chun, sat at front of the cart, surrounded by a large number of Boxers who did not allow us to speak to each other. As we were going to the westward, I saw at once I was to be put in the prison of the Board of Punishment.

The officer of the Board of Punishment comforted me by saying that I might soon be forgiven. I gave to the prison-keeper 2,000 cash and he supplied me with food and did not trouble me. I have also had liberty to sit up or lie down. Recently I have bought my food through the watch-man, the other prisoners have acted as my cooks and servants, they always serve me neatly and cleanly. Every night four men stay outside my door while I am inside alone. While I have money I can get every thing I want. I never had so clear a conscience in all my life as I have now, although I have endured so much suffering but I cannot get justice and no one will give me a trial.

As I think of you my family, which consists of nearly twenty persons including servants I have no property to leave to you. I don't know what I can do for you. You are young and inexperienced, and your elder brother Chung-huei is still far, very very far away in South America and I don't know whether he is safe or not, but I only hope my country will be in safety and peace, and free from all such dangers and great troubles which threaten it now. I also hope your brothers and family will not be separated and suffer unexpectedly. Try to bear up ! try to bear up ! till I shall be able to be with you again if my life can be spared. Although we may become very poor, yet it will be one thousand times better than to be a high official.

I have no idea how many have given up their lives, and how many are made homeless during the present trouble, but I am still alive, so I would say this is the greatest consolation among all these misfortunes. I am anxious to know whether you had any trouble in going southward. I hope you had not. Boys, you must remember, I tell you a few words now, that when you are in trouble, do not regard it as trouble, then it will be more tolerable. Always comfort your step-mother, because women's feelings are not as men's, but more easily become worried ; but she must know we suffer this for our own country, not blame God or others. Please bear up hour by hour and day after day. When you are in trouble you must think of something worse so that you can endure more easily. I have felt sorry and glad at the same time. I feel sorry because my family, including four daughters who used to live luxuriously stayed for four days in a little, dirty hotel in Pung Chow, working hard with nothing to eat. I am glad, because in spite of all this suffering my family never show any sign of impatience even to wash their own clothes and cook their own dinner. I have lived in the capital for nearly thirty years, certainly have gained many acquaintances. But now, only a few would consider my friendship and later on I am afraid there will be none. Remember, you should ask for help only from such friends in whom you have faith, otherwise you will receive nothing but disappointment. The best policy is to depend on oneself, and the two great principles of self dependence are industry and frugality. One ought rather to eat common food and wear common clothes, only able to prevent death from starvation, than to ask for help from others.

I have been in jail eight days already now. Besides having received 4,000 cash which were enough for two days' expenditure, Mr. Doung sent me 10 taels which would last a month. It is very expensive in jail about (1300 taels per month). One must make many arrangements before friends are allowed to see each other or before servants are permitted to serve in jail. Only yesterday baggage arrived and I obtained pen and ink with which I now write. You need not come to the capital when you read this, for it will do no good. Your letters can be forwarded to me through the kindness of Mr. Doung."

Mr. Huang-Sze-Yung was first put in jail at the beginning of July for speaking against the Boxer movement, and was kept there until the jail was burnt by the Allies on August, the 15th.

## IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Valetta, with the outward mails of the 14th December, left Aden at 1 a.m. on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m. on Sunday next. The following is the list of passengers :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ali Mrs Yusof | Haynes Mr E T |
| Ayers Rev and Mrs A E | Heape Mr T |
| Aldrich Mr and Mrs F | Kilsey Miss |
| Bernard Mr E | Killner Mr T R |
| Bosco Mr C | Laing Mr and Mrs J |
| Butler Rev C | Leggatt Mr A F |
| Bolley

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### AFFAIRS AT THE CAPE.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

DEFEAT OF THE BOERS BY CLEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

Reuter (Capetown) says that the Dutch are elated at the progress of the Boer invaders.

It is openly stated that the whole of the district of Victoria West will join the raiders.

The communications are practically unguarded owing to the insufficiency of troops.

The force travelling from Zoutpansdrift is said to be Colonials and not Boers.

THE CAPE INVASION.

The Boers have done little damage to the railways in Cape Colony, the interruption being due to floods.

The service of trains between Capetown and De Aar has been resumed.

THE OPERATIONS IN CAPE COLONY.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener from Naauwpoort says that Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry have occupied Britstown, unopposed, the Boers having retired north in the direction of Prieska. They will be followed up.

About 5,000 men and 8,000 horses will be shipped to South Africa early in January.

DEC. 26.

Fifty thousand horses and mules have been purchased in America on account of Great Britain for South Africa.

Large numbers of troops have been sent to Cape Colony from the North.

A force with seven guns expelled the Boers from some kopjes, eleven miles to the north-west of Steynsburg on the 18th instant. Four British were wounded and the Boers left several dead and retreated to the Zaurburg mountains, where it is believed they were still entrenched on the 24th with no prospect of breaking through the British who occupied Steynsburg on the 19th.

A mixed force of Hussars and Colonials from Burghersdorp stumbled on the 23rd upon a laager of 300 Boers, fifteen miles to the north-west and retired with slight loss.

Very few of the Colonials are joining the invaders in Cape Colony.

M. Duplessis, the Bond member for Cradock, has issued an appeal to the Burghers to remain quiet.

The Boers who occupied Britstown numbered two hundred.

The railways in Cape Colony have been mostly restored.

The newspapers report the repulse of a Boer attack on Steynsburg, but no date is given.

A "Standard" telegram from Pretoria states that General Clements began the battle at Thorndale mentioned in the telegram of the 22nd inst. and defeated 3,000 Boers who had five guns. The force was under Delarey and was entrenched along a range of kopjes. The Inniskillings and Borderers stormed the hills.

General French arrived later on and routed the fleeing Boers.

CASUALTIES AT NOOITGEDACHT.

The British casualties at Nooitgedacht were 56 killed and 153 wounded.

[The "Ceylon Observer" writes of Trooper Kelly who was killed at Nooitgedacht:—Mr. W. Max Kelly is the well-known planter of Battawatte, Madulsima, and brother of Miss Kelly and Mrs. Gordon Spence, of Colombo, with whom deep regret will be felt by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. It is a curious coincidence that we had a letter from Mr. Vanderslott, of that estate, asking if anything was known of the fate of Mr. W. M. Kelly, written as far as we can calculate within a few hours of his dying, the first trooper that fell for his Queen while serving with the Ceylon Contingent, on the field of Nooitgedacht.]

LORD KITCHENER AT DE AAR.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

Lord Kitchener is at De Aar taking measures to crush the invasion.

GALLANT DEFENCE BY A SMALL GARRISON.

LONDON, DEC. 26.

The garrison at Hamelfontein, near Colesberg, which consisted of twenty Yeomanry and nine Grenadiers, has been attacked on all sides by the Boers. A splendid defence was made for eleven hours with a loss of two killed and seven wounded. The assailants were eventually driven off.

THE NEW ZEALAND CONTINGENT.

New Zealand has intimated that she wishes that the Contingent in South Africa should not be diminished and is forwarding replenishing drafts, besides additional mounted troops.

### SOUDAN AFFAIRS.

A Khedivial decree has been issued sanctioning the construction of a railway from Assuan to Wadyhalfa.

Lord Cromer has announced the appointment of a few British civilians who, it is hoped, will be the nucleus of a future Soudan Civil Service.

LORD CROMER AT KHARTOUM.

Lord Cromer, in a speech at Khartoum, referred to the progress made in the Soudan but said it was not to be expected the Soudan would make a very speedy return to prosperity, failing private enterprise, and railway extension by the Government must harmonise with the resources which are limited.

### THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Valetta, with the English mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay, at 1 a.m., to-day.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE PEKING CONDITIONS.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

Li-Hung-Chang hopes to accept the Joint Note to-day.

The Note will be presented by the Spanish Minister who will express the hope that he (Li-Hung-Chang) will urge upon the Emperor the necessity for immediate compliance.

An answer is expected on Thursday.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

America has added, in the form of an appendix to the China peace conditions, a Note disapproving the severity of the wording and accepting the arrangement as the best attainable. America is unable to promise to co-operate in executing the conditions relative to the maintenance of communications with the Legation guards.

LI-HUNG-CHANG'S ILLNESS.

A "Times'" despatch from Peking, dated the 23rd instant, states that Li-Hung-Chang's condition causes grave anxiety and that even if he recovers it is doubtful if he would be able to undertake the negociations.

Prince Ching alone receives the Joint Note to-morrow.

LATER.

The Joint Note from the Powers has been handed to Prince Ching who promised to forward it immediately to the Emperor and communicate the reply as soon as received.

### HONOURS FOR COUNT VON BULOW.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

The Emperor William has conferred on Count von Bulow the Black Eagle of the highest order at his disposal. This is regarded at Berlin as specially significant on account of Count von Bulow's attitude during the Boer war.

### THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SYDNEY.

The Premier of Victoria and other politicians are refusing to join the Ministry except under the Premiership of Mr. Barton, the Opposition leader in New South Wales, who headed the Federation movement throughout.

Sir W. Lyne has, therefore, declined the task of forming a Cabinet and has advised Lord Hopetoun to send for Mr. Barton.

Advices from Sydney state that Mr. Barton anticipates no difficulty in forming a Cabinet.

### AFFAIRS ON THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR TURKESTAN.

The "Standard" says that the Russian journals are persistently discussing the mobilization of the Afghan Army and it's concentration in the vicinity of the Russian frontier.

Two thousand and five hundred Russian troops have left Odessa to reinforce the Turkestan garrisons and larger additions will follow.

"The Petersbourgskija Viedomosti" believes the Ameer's preparations are directed against India and comments on the omission of the Ameer to send a representative to greet Lord Curzon when recently in the vicinity of the Afghan frontier.

### THE DREYFUS CASE.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

The French Senate has adopted the Dreyfus Amnesty Bill.

[During the discussion of the Amnesty Bill in the Chamber of Deputies M. Drumont demanded a general amnesty to include MM. Guerin, Derouledе and Marcel Habert. Amid considerable noise, M. Lasies, who followed, said that the Government measure was merely introduced in order to put an end to certain embarrassing trials. He reproached the Government for having excluded political prisoners from the amnesty.—M. Guieysee said that the case which dominated the whole situation was the Dreyfus affair. The Bill was simply a device for depriving Dreyfus of the means of establishing his innocence. If that officer were guilty he ought never to have been pardoned. This remark provoked tremendous uproar. When quiet had been restored the speaker went on absolutely to condemn the Amnesty Bill, which, he declared, sheltered a rascal like Esterhazy, and left under a cloud of suspicion estimable officers like Colonel Picquart.—M. Lasies, rising in his place, said that M. Guieysse was attacking the chose jugee from the tribune, and he called upon the Minister of War to reply.—General Andre, Minister of War, said that it was his bounden duty to refuse to discuss judgments which had been legally given. The Left cheered, while the Right shouted protest and much agitation again prevailed.—M. Deribere Desgardes, in the interests of conciliation, moved that the amnesty should be general, excepting only persons condemned for treason. He begged the Government to introduce a Bill in this sense.—M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, replied that he did not propose a general amnesty, because he did not wish to expose the country to a fresh agitation on the part of those for whom amnesty was demanded but whose mouths were still full of threats.—M. Deribere Desgardes' motion was rejected by 311 votes to 232.]

### THE HAY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY.

President McKinley has forwarded the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty to London but refrains from any comments on it.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The London press is calm on the subject but says that the Treaty is quite unacceptable in its amended form.

[At Washington, on December 6, Mr. Senator Morgan, speaking upon the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, declared that both the United States and Great Britain fully understood that England could not use the Nicaraguan Canal against the United States in time of war.—Mr. Mason thereupon asked if it was not true that the United States was in a similar position so far as Great Britain was concerned—Mr. Morgan said he could answer that question later. It is noteworthy that the point raised by Mr. Mason was not replied to. Mr. Morgan, however, declared that if the construction of the canal meant a war between the United States and England, and the proposition for its construction was submitted to the American people at the polls, the project would be carried by a large majority than that which the Republicans recently received.]

THE new regiment which is to be raised to replace the third battalion of native infantry now serving in the colonies will be designated the 47th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry and will be composed of Jat Sikhs between 5ft. 4in. and 5ft. 7in. in height and will be linked with the 35th and 36th (Sikh) Regiments of Bengal Infantry.

### DROWNED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO SAVE LIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

Lieutenant Fagan, Adjutant, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, was drowned on the 23rd inst., while trying to save a man's life in a tank at Bolarum.

### GENERAL MORETON.

It is understood that General Moreton, commanding Lahore Division, proceeds home on eight months' leave.

### RAJKOT TOWER OF SILENCE.

CONSECRATION CEREMONY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, DEC. 25.

The Zoroastrian Tower of Silence, built at Rajkot by the late Sheth Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwala, C.I.E., and sagdi by the late Bai Saheb Dinbai Nosherwanji Petit, was consecrated with due solemnity on Christmas Day. Eloquent addresses befitting the occasion were delivered by Dastur Saheb Kaikhosro Jamaspji Jamaspasana, High Priest, and Mr. Cooverjee Coyajee, President of the Rajkot Zoroastrian Anjuman. A numerous concourse of Zoroastrians from various places attended.

### LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

THEIR RECEPTION IN BOMBAY.

THE following was published in Bombay District Orders yesterday:—

In connection with the expected arrival of Lumsden's Horse from South Africa, per transport Atlantian, on or about the 28th instant, the Officers Commanding 2nd Bombay Grenadiers and 21st Bombay Infantry will be good enough to detail their bands to be in attendance at the Ballard Pier, at 8 a. m. (on date to be hereafter notified).

II.—All Officers of the Garrison, Regular and Volunteers, are invited to be present.

III.—Dress.—Review Order, Summer Clothing.

No. 959.—Lumsden's Horse.

In continuation of Garrison Order No. 944 of the 20th inst. on the arrival of Lumsden's Horse they will be marched from the Ballard Pier to Victoria Terminus, via Elphinstone Circle, Church Gate Street and Hornby Road.

II. The Troops and Volunteers in garrison will line each side of Hornby Road from the Floral Fountain to Victoria Terminus in the following order on Friday, the 28th instant, commencing at the Floral Fountain:—

Royal Garrison Artillery.
Norfolk Regiment (Detachment at Colaba).
2nd Bombay Grenadiers.
21st Bombay Infantry.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
1st B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Musketry and Company Training at Santa Cruz not to be suspended.

III. The Bombay Light Horse will, if possible, furnish a mounted escort.

IV. The regular troops will rendezvous at the Floral Fountain and the Volunteers at the Victoria Terminus at 7-30 a. m. As Lumsden's Horse pass, troops should shoulder arms, and when they have reached Victoria Terminus troops may march to quarters.

V. Dress—Review order—summer clothing.

VI. The signal for the arrival of the transport Atlantian with Lumsden's Horse on board will be four guns, to be fired from the Saluting Battery.

VII Officers Commanding Corps are requested to have some one at the Saluting Battery up to 6 a. m. on the 28th instant, to ascertain if transport is signalled. Should the steamer be signalled after 6 a. m., the parade will not take place till the 29th instant, at the same hour.

### CHRISTMAS PRESENT FROM BARODA.

ON Christmas Day, Bombay received a rich and rare present from Baroda. It was the elephant which H. H. the Gaekwar had promised to present; and having arrived here on Christmas Day, it was duly installed in the Victoria Gardens the same day. Some facts connected with the present are interesting. It is a female elephant very tame, and without temper, which is a great recommendation in favour of its residence in a place of public resort like the Victoria Gardens. Sometime ago the Corporation appointed a committee for the improvement of the Gardens; and it was suggested to Mr. T. W. Cuffe, a member of the committee, by Mr. Jamshed M. Doctor, then acting Superintendent of the Gardens, that the presence of an elephant in the Gardens would be a means of drawing a larger number of visitors than before. The idea struck Mr. Cuffe as well as the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Harvey, to be a good one. They were informed that there were some good elephants at Baroda, the Maharaja of which would be glad to present one to the Gardens if appealed to by a friend of his like Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. The appeal was made and was at once granted with pleasure. Then arose the difficulty of how to bring the animal to Bombay. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company said they had no waggon big enough to transport the animal from Baroda to Bombay. The prevailing famine interposed a serious obstacle in bringing the animal by a land journey. Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla, the Superintendent of the Gardens, afterwards ascertained that the G. I. P. Railway Company had waggons large enough for the transit of elephants; and that they had brought here elephants for some of the Circus Companies. A waggon was accordingly procured from the G. I. P. Railway; and owing to Mr. Cuffe's representation to Mr. Powell, acting Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the elephant has been brought to Bombay at half charge. The Corporation have already sanctioned the construction of a shed for the animal, which will contribute something towards the expenses of its keep, for it is intended to provide Bombay folks with rides round the Garden for a small fee. The animal is thirty-five years of age; and originally cost the Baroda Government a sum of Rs. 3,500.

### WARREN'S CIRCUS.

OPENING DELAYED TILL TO-DAY.

OWING to the late arrival of the s. s. Itinda and the delay of work incidental to Christmas Day, the management of Warren's Circus has been compelled to postpone the grand opening which will take place positively to-day (Thursday) night. This brief delay will enable them to erect, equip, and perfect in every detail, alike interior and exterior, a task of no small proportions. Tentmen have vigorously hastened the huge canvas sheets skywards, and the other exterior arrangements are all completed, but it is the exceptionally well-fitted and decorated interior that lacks completion. The booking is going on apace at the Circus ticket office daily, and seats cannot be booked too early.

### DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR-ELECT OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD AMPTHILL, the Governor-Elect of Madras, accompanied by Lady Ampthill, members of the family and the staff, left Bombay by a special train, at 6 o'clock, on the evening of Christmas Day, for Madras. The departure was private. Lieutenant-Colonel Owen, Military Secretary to Lord Northcote, was present at the station and saw their Excellencies off.

### REVISED IMPORT TARIFFS.

CUSTOMS Circular No. XXI. of 1900 is a notification by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, dated the 24th inst., indicating that in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), in modification of the tariff values fixed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894) as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896) and as further altered from time to time by notifications of the Governor General in Council, and in supersession of all previous notifications exempting any goods imported into British India from the whole or any part of the customs duties leviable thereon, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix for articles specified tariff values revised. Provided that nothing in this notification shall affect any additional duty imposed under the powers conferred by section 8A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894) as amended by the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Act, 1899 (XIV of 1899.)

### AN OLD STORY RE-TOLD.

THIS from a recent issue of the "Daily Chronicle!":—"Lord Ampthill is taking to Madras with him as A.-D.-C. his wife's young half-brother, the Hon'ble Robert Lygon, who holds a commission in the Guards, and has lately been serving at the front. It is to be hoped that the good people of the 'benighted Presidency' may not be shocked by any Government House scandal such as one which occurred in Bombay a few years ago. In that case the Governor's wife was leaving the capital on a trip to Poona, and her Excellency was accompanied to the station by a good-looking, military man who had been seen hovering about Government House. Just before the train started the man took her ladyship into a quiet corner of the special carriage, threw his arms around her neck and kissed her! Several inquisitive people on the platform watched the performance, and thought of the poor deceived Governor, who was away somewhere laying a foundation-stone. News of the scandal spread like wildfire, and the excitement in Bombay reached a high pitch before it was found that the incautious lover was his Excellency's A.-D.-C., and the fond young brother of the good lady who presided at Government House."

That is how the story is remembered! As a matter of fact it is exaggerated. Lady Harris gave her brother, Captain St. Leger Jarvis, who was A.-D.-C., a sisterly salute on Poona station. One of his Excellency's guard-of-honour was heard very improperly to exclaim: "I say, Bill, there's 'er ladyship a kissin' of the A.-D.-C." His next number in the ranks commented on the ignorance displayed by the other Tommy—"Garn, 'e 's 'er bruvver." That's the true story. There was no "scandal spreading like wildfire." But the story was told at Government House and no one enjoyed it more than her ladyship. Everyone except the Tommy knew of the relationship.

### HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS IN BERAR.

DURING the last few days, writes a correspondent, Mr. Candy has practically shown that he means what he says. At the time of the last Educational Conference in Berar he said that he was thinking of doing something tangible in the interest of the physical education of Berar students.

About a fortnight ago he started a public subscription to meet the expenses of the athletic contest and to give prizes to winning competitors. Mr. Rohankhedkar, the head-master of the High School, and Mr. Dange, the first assistant, were appointed secretaries of this year's sports. The subscription raised amounted to over two hundred rupees. The Jubilee Park, a splendid maidan near the station, was specially prepared and decorated for this purpose.

Last Friday, at exactly eleven o'clock, the contests began with a cricket match between the Amraoti High School eleven and the Akola High School eleven. The Amraoti team got a splendid and easy victory over the Akola eleven. For the first innings the Amraoti team scored forty-eight runs and 103 for the second, Mr. Tikekar alone having scored 38 runs. The Akola team could only score 23 for the first innings and 32 for the second. The poor show which the Akola team showed might, perhaps, be due to the fact that cricket was scarcely known to Akola students before Mr. Candy came here.

The match was over at about 5 o'clock in the evening. Then Mr. Candy proposed three cheers for the Amraoti team and asked the Akola students not to take their defeat to heart, but to take it as an incentive to try and show better results next year.

Saturday morning, at about 7-30, began the gymnastic contests on parallel bars, horizontal bars and the "malkhumb," Mr. Candy was assisted by Sergeant Wells in the judging, Captain Haig, officiating Civil and Session Judge, was present with many leading native gentlemen. There were three competitors from each of the High Schools, and in all these, the Amraoti boys showed better progress and won all the prizes. These contests took about two hours. Then the Director, with the teachers and some other leading native gentlemen, held a meeting to discuss the advisability of having a permanent institution like the Berar Athletic Association. Mr. Candy was in the chair. It was resolved that such an institution be founded, and a Provisional Committee consisting of Messrs. Candy, Sewel, Rao Bahadur Bhagvat and Dandekar with some other gentlemen, was formed to persuade the people of the necessity of the Association and to enlist their sympathy. The Director of Public Instruction was appointed chairman of the committee and assured that he would keep his office at the disposal of the committee for correspondence.

In the evening again all the people gathered at the Jubilee Park to witness the races and other contests. Among those present, besides the Director of Public Instruction were Captain Haig, Major and Mrs. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Lavelle, Mr. Watson and almost all the leading native gentlemen of Akola, with some from Amraoti who had come specially to witness the contests which were in high jumps, two running races, 100 yards and 440 yards, and a tug-of-war. For each event, there were three competitors from each school. By this time the tide had turned and Akola students won all the first prizes, except that of the tug-of-war. The highest jump was more than four feet and-a-half high.

While sports were going on the glee of students was all of a sudden, doubled or trebled by a telegram, giving the result of the Matriculation Examination. The Amraoti High School had sent up 23 students, out of which number 23 passed and of the 19 from Akola High School 16 passed.

When all the contest were over and the winners declared, Mrs. Lavelle distributed the prizes and Mr. Candy terminated the proceedings by a short and pithy speech. He thanked both the secretaries and all the gentlemen who has taken part in getting up the sports and helped the movement by their sympathy and presence. After the Director had done Rao Bahadur Bhagvat thanked Mrs. Lavelle for having distributed the prizes and shown great interest in the movement.

### KATHIAWAR NOTES.

OUR Rajkote correspondent writes:—Colonel Kennedy, our acting Political Agent, left for Patdi, in Jhallawar, where he will spend his Christmas holidays.

The Jasdan Chief and a few others, it is said, propose to erect a statue of Colonel Hunter, who retires next April. Considering that no such honour was conferred on Colonel Keatinge, Sir Charles Ollivant, Sir James Peile or Colonel Watson, the idea is not likely to be received with general approval.

The Cutch darbar is negociating with the Malia Thakore, desiring that he should exchange his Taluka for some territory in Cutch. The Thakore of Malia will probably proceed to Cutch to confer with his Highness's administration on the subject.

Thanks to the usual generosity of the Junagadh administration it has shown its inclination to deal amicably with Prince Edalkhanji and his unpleasant relations with the State will now be settled very shortly. His Highness and his advisers are to be sincerely congratulated on the liberality of view they have displayed in this matter.

### AMERICAN DIPLOMAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your correspondent "Pro Bono Publico and "Inquisitive" appearing in your issues of the 14th and 17th inst., re American Diploma in Accountancy, I deem it my duty as a secretary of the National Association of Accountants and Book-keepers to publish the following explanation in justice to that Association and trust you will be pleased to insert these few lines in the esteemed columns of your "Gazette."

This Association issues Certificates of Membership as well as of Proficiency. The former do not in any way confer upon the holder any claim whatever for efficiency, but gives every help by way of study at home in all subjects of accounts through their journal, called "Home Study Magazine," to enable the members to learn by themselves without the aid of teachers and to compete for any examination either English or American. As for the latter an examination is held every year, to pass which it requires not less than 75 percent. of marks and the matter covers the higher accountancy and is based on the same lines as the English examination in accounts.

It seems to me that the correspondent "Pro Bono Publico" is ignorant of these facts and will now be convinced that the things are not the same as he has coloured on the belief that everything that is American is bogus.

The above will also convince the correspondent "Inquisitive" that the certificate of efficiency cannot be got by any way whatsoever without passing the examination.—Yours, &c.,

N. D. PATEL, M S. A., &c., Secretary.

163, Queen's Road, Bombay, December 25.

### MILITARY NEWS.

BOMBAY Command Head-Quarters will be established at Bombay on the 3rd January until further orders.

### NICARAGUA OR PANAMA?

STORY OF THE PROJECTS TO CONNECT THE PACIFIC WITH THE ATLANTIC.

PERHAPS the most remarkable thing about the Nicaragua Canal is the circumstance that it is not yet in existence.

Since the day when Nelson, after taking two thousand men to San Juan de Nicaragua to effect the conquest of the country in 1780, described the great lake in a despatch to the British Admiralty as the "inland Gibraltar of Spanish America," and expressed his determination to take possession of it, it is difficult to recall an American Administration which has not resolved to construct an inter-ocean canal along the Nicaragua Lake-route.

Henry Clay, when Secretary of State in 1825, issued a Commission to inquire into the practibility of the scheme; President Jackson ten years later ordered surveys to be made, and during the succeeding forty years as many as sixteen expeditions were sent out by the United States Government with the same instructions.

In 1875, when the humour of these repeated Commissions had evaporated somewhat, the Government of the day formulated for the first time a practical scheme, and in 1886 a Maritime Canal Association was formed to carry it into effect.

A PRACTICAL SCHEME EVOLVED.

Three years later a Maritime Canal Company was incorporated by United States Charter, and in 1890 the actual work of constructing the canal was commenced by a contracting company.

What this company did during the two-and-a-half years of its operation is still a good deal of a mystery.

The published reports credit the corporation with having founded the City of America on the Atlantic coast a mile and three-quarters north of San Juan del Norte, with having cleared twenty or thirty miles of dense tropical jungle, built a thousand feet of breakwater, erected wharves, warehouses, store-rooms, hospitals, workshops, and officers' quarters; constructed eleven miles of railway and sixty miles of telegraph line; excavated a mile of canal 17ft. deep by 120ft. wide acquired a fleet of steamers, and exclusive navigation rights over the San Juan River and the Nicaragua Lake; and, in short, with having got through all the worst of the work up to the point where they encountered the Cordilleras, near the Boca San Carlos, and the financial panic of 1893 in New York.

There are those who do not credit everything on this substantial list of achievements, though they admit the Cordilleras and the financial panic, and the City of America breakwater still remains to mark the spot where a great enterprise was once begun.

AND CAREFULLY SHELVED.

The more recent history of the project may be dismissed briefly. In January 1899 what is known as the Morgan Bill passed the American Senate with six dissentients only.

This measure provided for the construction of the canal by the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, of whose capital stock of £20,000,000 ninety-two and a half per cent. was to be held by the United States Treasury and the balance shared between the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The enterprise having thus come once more within an ace of being carried into execution, it only remained for the Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives to throw the Morgan Bill out and this the committee did with great promptness, substituting for it a new and original measure authorising the President to issue a commission of inquiry into the whole question.

Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker had hardly by this time got back to Washington with the report of the Commission of 1898 in his valise, but he started away once more at a week or so's notice and sailed for the Caribbees in search of fresh routes.

Contrary to expectation, it is announced in to-day's telegrams that Admiral Walker does not unreservedly recommend the adoption of the Nicaragua route, but declares the Panama scheme to be equally feasible.

A GIGANTIC PROJECT.

If the lake scheme is adopted the old beginnings of the canal at the City of America will be utilised, and a canal thirty-five miles long will be cut from that point to the nearest point at which the Rio San Juan becomes navigable, some sixty-five miles on the Atlantic side of the great lake.

The junction of the canal with the river will be effected either at Ochoa or at Boca San Carlos by means of a dam which will enable the waters of the San Juan to be raised to the lake level, 110ft. above the sea.

At the Atlantic end of the canal three locks will be constructed, and three more along the fifteen and-a-half miles of canal which will be cut between the western shore of the lake and the Pacific, along the course of the Rio Grande and the Rio del Medio.

By this means a clear run of 154 miles of waterway at the lake level will be attained, the total length of the passage from sea to sea being 169 1-2 miles.

An additional advantage gained by this route lies in the fact that the series of valleys through which canal and river run can be converted in a chain of deep basins, connected by short excavations through the confining hills, by which scheme vessels could safely pass each other at full speed or find good anchorage at any point, apart from the 4,600 square miles of deep water which constitute the area of the lake.

The engineering difficulties in the way of the canal are great, but by no means insurmountable. The toughest piece of work will be the piercing of the Cordilleras, but even in this respect nature favours the enterprise, since all the rock hewn from mountains can be utilised for the construction of the Ochoa dam, and thus avert the great transport difficulty which made the Panama canal so costly and tedious an enterprise.

THE PROMISE OF PANAMA.

The soil through which all the other excavations have to be made is mainly clay, which gives little trouble and provides matirial for the embankments.

As to the cost, the estimates are numerous and contradictory. Mr. Menocal estimated it at dls.100,000,000. Admiral Walker says dls.118,113,790. General Peter C. Hains, who was on the 1898 Commission, sets it down at dols.34,818,303, and pledges himself to the final dls 8.

It will probably cost from £20,000,000 to £25,000,000 sterling and good authorities estimate that it will earn its outlay inside of ten years.

So far as the Panama scheme is concerned the way is much easier, for of the total length of canal required (forty-six miles) seventeen miles had in June last been dredged to the proper width, and to a depth of from 16ft. to 30ft., and the problem of cutting through the Culebra range, which was the only serious engineering difficulty encountered, has since been satisfactorily solved.

The excavations have been opened up for the whole length of the waterway, and some 3,000 men are still engaged upon the process of construction.

### THE SALE OF MEDICAZ DEGREES.

PRESIDING at the annual distribution of prizes at the Lahore Medical College, the Lieutenant-Governor, in the course of a speech to the students, said:—"I am sorry to say that of late certain unscrupulous persons, for their own purposes, have been initiating traffic in educational degrees and diplomas which have actually been sold for money in this country. Some years ago we were all very much shocked to learn that in one of the important countries of the European Continent, titles, honours, and rank had been made available for purchase at money prices. I am sorry now to have to state that medical degrees and diplomas have actually been bought and sold in India. The initiators of this nefarious traffic have been found to hail from one of the States of America, and I grieve to say that there have been young men in India foolish enough and unprincipled enough to fall victims to their wiles. Of course, those young men who have thus attempted to benefit by the supposed opportunity of obtaining a medical diploma by the mere expenditure of a little money are now holders of nothing more than pieces of waste paper; but you will be glad to hear from me, and I am able to announce the fact on the authority of the Government of India itself, that the principal agent of these conferers of bogus degrees has been arrested and is now being held at heavy bail. There is, therefore, every prospect of this traffic being checked and I take this special opportunity, having indeed been desired by the Government of India to utilise the earliest convenient occasion, to warn you that there are these spurious degrees being offered for sale by foreign agents in this country and to impress upon any of you who may be approached in the matter that the only honest and sensible thing to do is to abstain from spending your money on things which have absolutely no value."

### ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE sailing races will be held on Saturday next.

Tomtit Class Race start at 3 o'clock, course No. 8.

Ship's Boats (service rig) Race, start at 3-10, course No. 8.

Yachts Handicap Race starting in two lots, one at 3-15, another at 3-35. Course No. 5.

Entries for all the above races close at noon on Friday.

ONE of many indications of the growth of the import trade in kerosine oil is given in the last report on the survey of Karachi Harbour, a special pier having been constructed for oil steamers by the Trustees of the Harbour. This forms the 11th large steamer berth at the port.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE WORLD'S PORTS AND COMMERCE.

THE PENRHYN QUARRY DISPUTE.

LONDON, DEC. 7

IF there be one thing more than another that betokens the awakening in industrial and commercial affairs that has at last overtaken our own country, and is more or less characteristic of many others that are aiming at competition with ourselves, it is the practical recognition of the fact that our dock facilities and accommodation are unequal to the extremely exigent demands of commerce at the present day, and the consequent vast schemes of extension, improvement, and modernisation that we see being promoted in every direction. This, indeed, is the philosopher's stone of modern commerce. For want of adequate shipping facilities some countries must continue to take a subordinate place, while the opposite conditions will do much to place other countries in the first commercial rank. It is difficult to say whether there is a greater scramble for the establishment of industries, and for the acquisition of the word's trade in the form of imports or exports, or whether there is a larger effort to secure the shipping trade and industry. All nations of any grit or ambition desire to secure both, and this is more particularly the case with France, Germany, and United States. But it is obvious that no nation can hope to get a large hold on the shipping trade that has not already secured, or does not take steps to provide adequate shipping accommodation in the form of docks, harbours, loading and unloading facilities, lines of communication, reasonable dues, and other necessary conditions.

The really great ports of the world—that is to say, the ports at which the shipping accommodation may be regarded as practically unlimited and of the very front rank—are comparatively few in number! In this country they are limited to Liverpool and London; in Germany to Hamburg and Bremen; in France to Marseilles and Havre; in the United States to New York, Baltimore, and San Francisco; in Italy to Genoa; and in Austria to Trieste. Belgium has a port of the front rank in Antwerp, but it is hardly wholly Belgian, since it is used for the export of large quantities of Dutch and German produce, while Holland is to the front with two ports—Amsterdam and Rotterdam—that partake of much the same general character. The new conditions introduced and readered obligatory by modern commerce have compelled port and harbour authorities to largely reconstruct the accommodation previously provided. Twenty years ago there was practically only one vessel of more than 11,000 or 12,000 tons burden, and that ship—the Great Eastern—had been pronounced a dismal failure. To-day there are scores of vessels of 10,000 tons and upwards, and at this very moment there are some ten or twelve ships being built in this country exceeding 10,000 tons register. It is not very difficult to forecast what the future is likely to demand. These ships, as a rule, will be found so much more economical than their smaller and less perfect rivals that they will greatly increase and multiply. It is probable that in another twenty years, no port can stand even in the second rank, and certainly none in the first rank, unless they make adequate provision for receiving and dealing with vessels carrying from 12,000 to 15,000 tons of dead-weight. How many ports can do this at the present time? We believe the number to be very few. In our own country there are more than in any other. Nevertheless, at this very moment one of the principal docks at Barrow is being to a large extent reconstructed for the purpose of accommodating ships of war built at the neighbouring shipyard of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, and that firm has had to pay £60,000 towards the necessary cost—a sum which few firms could afford to pay for such a purpose, even if they were prepared to do so.

In the future, therefore, the race for supremacy is likely to be to that port which can most effectually provide for the reception and handling of vessels of the very largest dimensions. It is also likely to fall to the ports that are most effectively equipped with all sorts of appliances required to enable vessels to get quick despatch—such as coaling and other cranes, warehouse accommodation, adequate lighterage and other facilities. At this very moment, apart from the port of London—which may involve an outlay of a good many millions in dredging and other improvements—we believe that arrangements have been made for expending not less than six or seven millions sterling in adding to the resources and equipment of the port and harbour accommodation of the United Kingdom, including the Clyde, Wear, Tees, Tyne, and Mersey; the ports of Swansea, Port Talbot, Hull, Hartlepool, Bristrol, and Dover, and not a few ports of smaller dimensions. Much of this expenditure, and especially at Hull, Swansea, and Sunderland, has been forced upon the harbour authorities by the special requirements of the coal trade. This fact can readily be appreciated by those who know that trade, and by others who stop to reflect that in less than thirty years our exports of coal have more than trebled, including the shipments of bunker coal by vessels going on foreign voyages. But it is not a question of dock area alone. Every port of any pretensions must now be fitted with cranes, engines, and other equipment necessary to load and unload at a rate of speed that would have been ridiculed as impossible only a few years ago. A ship of 5,000 or 6,000 tons has now to be loaded with coal in as many hours as it formerly took days. The avoidance of demurrage is one of the most essential conditions of successful business in the shipping trade of all countries. This, again, is a new feature. The demurrage on a sailing ship of, say, the old coal carrying, or so-called collier, class amounted to very little in the old days. The ships did not, as a rule, exceed 400 to 500 tons, and it was both cheap and cheaply found. But it is entirely different with a modern steamer of 5,000 to 7,000 tons burthen, which is itself a costly affair, and whose time is three or four times more valuable than that of its ancestor.

No clearer or more striking example of how Great Britain is being ousted from her former markets could be found than is contained in the official report by Mr. J. C. Milligan on British trade with Switzerland in 1899. This small republic, with its population of 3,000,000, is one of the world's best markets, the purchases for the year totalling £46,504,000. Of this amount Great Britain's share was only £2,757,000, about 4·8 per cent., while Germany sold £13,812,000 worth, or nearly 30 per cent. On the total of 1897 the total of 1899 shows a decrease of 20 per cent. in the value of the principal British imports into Switzerland, yet Britain is her second best customer to the amount of nearly £7,000,000 of Swiss exports. The causes for the "Nation of Shop-keepers" being so heavily thrown off its own "pitch" are the same old causes, i.e., the stupidity and inertness of the British trader. These are hard words, but they are harder to say when there is no denying their absolute truth. "Her Majesty's Consuls have repeatedly pointed out the uselessness of British firms giving their quotations in English weights, measures, and currency when seeking orders on the Continent, and this advice cannot be too frequently repeated. In order to meet with any fair amount of success, traders should issue their price lists in the German or French language, and weights and measures should be given in kilos, and metres respectively, and prices quoted in francs. What would any reasonable English merchant think of a German house that deluged the retail drapers of Britain with circulars full of marks, pfennige, fuss, elle, and ruthe! In 1899 five thousand French and German commercial travellers entered Switzerland, and there were twenty-eight British representative just twenty-one less than in 1898. There is however, another way of opening up trade with Switzerland, namely, through the local business agents. An agent of Swiss nationality knows how to approach his fellow-countrymen, and if he is supplied with price-lists in German or French, and in foreign currency, he will have a better chance of doing business than an English traveller who is ignorant of the language. Perhaps the British merchant may adopt this suggestion. Even an East End coster will put up a fight for his "pitch," if it be only a winkle-stand.

The official report of the Straits Settlements for 1899 also gives a peculiar instance of how British trade is being shut out of the markets we have opened

and developed in the Far East. German trade flourished during the year, and a fleet of eleven steamers trading to Siam, Borneo, and Hongkong, with an aggregate tonnage of 8,621 tons, was transferred from the British to the German flag as feeders to the German mail line from Hamburg to China. This large German mail line also commenced running their boats fortnightly instead of monthly, and far larger and finer boats than the Peninsular and Oriental use on their eastern section were placed on the line. The doubling of the German line, and the purchase of the Bangkok, Singapore fleet of eleven vessels, and other extensions of German shipping in Eastern waters, has probably been much hastened, if not directly caused, by the large profits now being realised by members of the Shipping Conference. This conference is a confederation of all the regular lines of steamers running between China and Europe. They fix the rates of freight, and allow to all merchants shipping exclusively by conference steamers a rebate of 10 per cent." The effect of the conference has been to raise freight to London from a normal rate of from 23s. to 27s. a ton to one from 37s. 6d. to 52s. 6d. Other effects have been the rapid extension of German shipping; dearer coal, owing to collieries being unable to obtain return freights from conference ports the prohibition of the Cape of Good Hope route; restriction of trade to Europe to conference lines and lower rates of freight to countries to which conference regulations do not extend. Thus freights to London and Europe are from 50 to nearly 100 per cent. dearer than to New York, though the distance is much less.

The Penrhyn quarries were reopened on December 6th, men engaged at the last monthly sitting being free to resume, while all the others were invited to apply in the ordinary way, on the understanding that work would be set precisely as under normal conditions. The management had, further, guaranteed immunity for past offences, and given an informal promise to reinstate, on application, such of the men's leaders as had, since the settlement of the last strike, been dismissed. An invitation was given to the men, individually or collectively, to submit any case of alleged grievance or hardship to the chief manager, with a distinct promise of redress if grievances were established. Notwithstanding this, not a single man yesterday availed himself of the offer of work or the invitation to formulate grievances. The management's notices were simply ignored, the reason advanced being that the men had lost confidence in the present promises of the management. The migration from Bethesda continues, and many workmen-tenants of the Penrhyn estate have given notice to quit their houses. One thousand men have already found employment elsewhere, and places for 800 more have now been secured. This only leaves 700 unprovided for.

Mr. E. B. Sweet Escot, the administrator of Seychelles, has forwarded the annual report to the Colonial Office. He says it is not easy to foretell the future of Seychelles. At present, depending for its prosperity on practically two industries—the making of cocoanut oil and the cultivation of vanilla—it has attained a higher state of prosperity than at any other stage in its history, and yet many sources of wealth still remain untapped. The establishment of a botanic station, will it is hoped, prove that other products of commercial value are well adapted to Seychelles, and that improved methods of cultivating coffee, cacao, and cocoanuts will largely increase the exports from the islands. Tobacco of an exceptionally good quality grows luxuriantly, and might easily become a valuable export. There is reason to believe that the Central American rubber tree (Castilloa Elastica) will thrive on the high ground of Seychelles, and ultimately secure for planters a steady and safe income.

## THE FAMINE.

### RELIEF FIGURES.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

| Name of Province. | Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works. | Gratuitous relief | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **British Provinces.** | | | |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... .. | 145733 | 58363 | 204096 |
| Central Provinces ... .. | ... | 9493 | 9493 |
| Berar ... .. ... ... .. | ... | 13 | 13 |
| Total British Provinces .. | 145733 | 67869 | 213602 |
| **Native States.** | | | |
| Rajputana States ... .. .. | 187 | 587 | 774 |
| Central India States ... ... | ... | 1151 | 1151 |
| Hyderabad ... ... ... | 2762 | 1671 | 3933 |
| Baroda ... ... ... .. | 4809 | 6033 | 10842 |
| Bombay Native States.. .. | 12830 | 3642 | 16472 |
| Total Native States ... | 20588 | 13084 | 33172 |
| Grand Total .. | 165821 | 80953 | 246774 |

| Name of Province. | Present Week. Relief works. | Gratuitous relief. | Total. | Increase or decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **British Provinces.** | | | | |
| Bombay .. .. ... ... | 147550 | 42878 | 190428a | — 13668 |
| Central Provinces ... .. | ... | 4532 | 4532 | — 4961 |
| Berar ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | — 13 |
| Total British Provinces ... | 147550 | 47410 | 194960 | — 18642 |
| **Native States.** | | | | |
| Rajputana States ... ... | 105 | 846 | 951 | + 177 |
| Central India States .. .. | ... | 65 | 65b | — 1086 |
| Hyderabad .. ... ... | 2265 | 1253 | 3518 | — 415 |
| Baroda .. .. .. | 5337 | 6441 | 11778 | + 326 |
| Bombay Native States ... | 13570 | 2809 | 16379 | — 93 |
| Total Native States ... | 21277 | 10814 | 32091 | — 1081 |
| Grand Total ... | 168827 | 58224 | 227051 | — 19723 |

a Figures for Ahmedabad, Thana and Sholápur are in complete.
b The figures are for the Jaora State only.

SOME remarkable facts relating to the eyesight of school children are being recorded by Dr. Ramasawmy Iyengar, the Government oculist, who is testing the pupils of the various schools in Bangalore. His latest report deals with the scholars of Bishop Cotton's Schools and the Baldwin School. In the eight classes into which the two schools were divided only one class showed more than 50 per cent. of the children with normal sight. The other classes showed from 50 to 77 per cent. of the children possessed of abnormal vision. Dr. Iyengar says that as in his three previous reports he finds that the eyesight of boys and girls degenerates as they advance in their studies and the sight of the boys seems to grow worse than that of the girls.

A CERTAIN Glasgow Professor met a poor student passing along one of the courts, and remarked to him that his gown was very short. "It will be long enough before I get another," replied the youth. This reply tickled the professor considerably, so much so that he continued in a state of supressed laughter while proceeding on his walk. Soon he met a fellow-professor, who asked him what it was that so evidently amused him. "I asked a student just now," he replied, "why he had so short a gown, and he answered that it would be a long time before he got another." "Well," said the friend, "I do not see anything funny in that." "There does not seem to be, does there?" said the first professor, reflectively; "It must somehow have been the way he said it!"

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

## MALARIA AND MOSQUITOES.

### RESULT OF THE EXPEDITIONS.

REUTER'S agency learns that the various expeditions sent out from this country to prove the theory that malarial fever is transmitted by means of infected mosquitoes have returned to England on the completion of their work. The reports now in course of preparation prove conclusively the truth of the theory, and it is expected that at an early date steps will be taken by the colonial authorities on this basis for the prevention of malaria in the various dependencies of the empire. Probably the most important of the experiments was that carried out by Doctors Sambon and Low, who were despatched by the Colonial Office last May to spend the summer in the most malarial part of the Roman Campagna, making experiments and working among the fever-stricken population in the day time, and spending every night from sunset to sunrise in a mosquito-proof hut. In an interview with Reuter's representative, Dr. S. Low said:—

Dr. Sambon and myself and a servant spent the whole of the malarial period—from July to October—in the worst part of the Campagna, and not one of us had the slightest touch of malaria. All around us the unprotected peasants suffered tremendously and in the nearest house, 300 yards distant, all the seven inmates were attacked. Our mosquito-proof hut was erected in the worst spot we could find a mile and a half from the village of Ostia, a three hours' drive from Rome, and on the edge of the Ostia swamp. In the daytime we went about without protection of any sort; but every evening, a quarter of an hour before sunset, we retired to our hut, from which we never emerged until the sun was well up. It was unnecessary to protect ourselves earlier, as no mosquitoes appear in the daytime. Shortly after sunset, however, myriads of mosquitoes settled on the netting of our windows, but not one ever got into the house. They appeared every evening with great regularity, and with equal regularity disappeared shortly after the sun was up. In the daytime we pursued our investigations among the people. There is no danger of being bitten during the day, and in fact, all the time I was in the Campagna I only saw about seven malarial mosquitoes in the daytime.

We thus proved beyond all doubt that, provided he be not bitten by mosquitoes, a man may live with perfect safety in the worst possible malarial area. It was also found that the people working on the railway were able to carry out their work even at night time with perfect safety provided that their heads and hands were protected. Another part of the experiment was the rearing of young malarial mosquitoes in the Santo Spirito Hospital in Rome. After these insects had been allowed to bite persons suffering from benign tertian malaria, they were sent to London by the Indian mail, where experiments were made with them. Dr. Manson's son and Mr. Warren, of the School of Tropical Medicine, allowed themselves to be bitten, and in due course had smart attacks of malaria, the parasites of the disease being found in their blood. The Italian Government are taking means to safeguard the employes of the railways through the malarial districts, and their cabins are being protected with gauze. I should add that we took no quinine at all, and, to dispose of the theory that malaria is contracted by breathing the air, we invariably slept with all our windows open.

## THE FIRST PARISIAN PORTIA.

### A LADY BARRISTER SWORN IN.

MADAME PETIT, the first lady admitted to practice at the French Bar, took the oath in the Court of Appeal at Paris.

Naturally—as the "Express" points out—her appearance caused a great sensation among the barristers who flocked to witness the ceremony. The lady, who was prettily dressed, and wore her biretta with feminine coquettishness, was accompanied by her husband, who is also a barrister. The President first eyed the candidate and then his colleagues on the bench and the ghost of a smile flickered over his face. The juniors giggled surreptitiously in their birettas, and the elders donned mask of professional gravity. The lady, however, was as serious as an undertaker, and struck a hat-pin through her cap with sangfroid and dexterity. The usual formula was recited, Madame Petit raised a small and well-jewelled hand evoking a murmur of admiration from the juniors, and uttered in clear and audible tones the words, "I swear" (another murmur at the lady's audacity.) The ceremony finished, the barristers formed an aisle, through which Madame Petit passed, receiving their salutes. As she left the Court-room she was heard to exclaim, as she stabbed her cap viciously with the hat-pin: "Th horrid thing; Will it never stay on f"

According to the *Standard*, Madame Petit wore a modification of the French barrister's black gown. It was more ample, and looked like an elegant dressing gown. The classic toga Madame Petit did not attempt to place upon her head, but carried it in her hand. The lady, with some sixteen other law students, took the oath in the usual form, and shortly afterwards left the court to receive the congratulations of a crowd of friends who were waiting in the corridors. It is stated that Madame Petit has the intention of practising regularly befor the Courts.

It is pointed out in the "Daily Telegraph" that Midle. Jeanne Chauvin has been bested by another lady lawyer. Although she was the first Frenchwoman by a long way to take her legal degrees, and still is the only doctoress of law in France, she has been distanced by a rival in the new race for the Bar which began among the ladies when the Bill removing the restriction against femanine barristers became law on its publication yesterday morning in the official journal. Madame Petit has "got there first." The lady is a licentiate of law, and is preparing to read her thesis for the doctorate shortly But the former degree, which is the next above that of bachelor of law, qualifies for admission to the Bar. Madame Petit repaired with her husband to the cloak-room where barristers' gowns and caps are stored, and are also let out on hire to economically-minded advocates who prefer not to invest in robes of their own. Of course, the new lady barrister had one specially prepared for her, of a slightly more feminine cut than the ordinary black gown. In fact, it was whispered that Madame Petit's legal robe had been devised for her by her own dressmaker. At all events, the gown fitted very well, and looked by no means out of place over a smart feminine toilette.

## THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

INCLUSIVE of several warships at present completing in home and foreign dockyards, the Russian Navy, according to the "Katlin," now consists of twenty-one battleships, twenty-one first-class cruisers, eleven second-class cruisers, nine torpedo-cruisers, fifteen ocean-going gunboats, ninety-six torpedo-boats, thirteen war transports, nine training ships, thirteen armour-plated coast-defence warships, ten coast-defence gunboats, and six Imperial yachts, the latter being rated with the Navy.

The Auxiliary Volunteer Fleet now consists of seventeen fast cruisers, all of which are capable of rapid conversion into armed warships. The above list (says our Odessa correspondent) does not include the two first-class cruisers and six destroyers which are to be added to the Black Sea Squadron within the next two years. One of the new Euxine cruisers is to be built at Sebastopol, the other at Nicolaieff. The dimensions will be—length 430 feet; beam, 54 feet; and mean draught, 23 feet. They will have a displacement of 6,400 tons, 19,500 horse-power, and a speed of 23 knots, and will each carry a very heavy armament.

## TIGHT-LACING FOR SCHOOLBOYS.

THE tight-lacing of the schoolboy is a decided novelty. A civil engineer who, having had to make a lengthened stay in Japan, left his two motherless boys in the care of a Devonian clergyman, and his wife sends to the "Daily Mail" the following extract from a letter that one of the boys took with him on going home for a holiday:—

We feel sure you will be gratified by the improvement in the appearance of both your boys. They have, we think, entirely got over the stooping habit they had when you brought them to us, and to which, if you remember, you referred at the time. The item of corsets is rather heavy, but this was caused by my having to get reduced sizes as they became accustomed to being laced. Their stays have been made by my own corsetiere, and laced daily under my own supervision—giving them the same supervision as I have given my own boys and I am sure with a satisfactory result. The father, though he fears that the method employed is likely to make the boys less manly, admits the improvement; but he does not explain whether it is the clergyman or his wife who writes of "my own corsetiere."

## ENGLISH MADE COMPULSORY IN GERMAN SCHOOLS.

THE German Emperor has, the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily News" tells us, issued a decree relating to the reform of the higher schools. It is noteworthy that this decree points to the great necessity of an acquaintance with the English language, which is henceforth to be taught in the Grammar Schools from the first to the last class. English is to be preferred even to French, the teaching of English being obligatory, whilst French is to be optional in the higher classes.

## HORSE "ELECTROCUTED" AT SUNDERLAND.

AT Sunderland, says the "Westminster" there was an accident which shows the penalty that has sometimes to be paid for harnessing electricity in the service of men to the extent prevalent in the closing days of the nineteenth century. A baker's horse and van were being driven towards South Shields when the driver noticed a small wire hanging from the trolly wire of the tramcar line and touching the ground. Not being aware of what was wrong he stretched out his whip to ward off the obstruction. Before he could reach it, however, and fortunately for himself, the horse trod on the end of the wire which was lying on the street. Instantly there was a flash as the bright still shoe came in contact with the electric fluid, and the poor animal was convulsed with the shock of nobody knows how many volts, having received the full charge from the overhead electrical equipment which drives the new electric cars. The animal gave one spasmodic kick, and dropped dead like a stone. The shock seems to have passed through either the cart or the whip, for the driver, after the horse collapsed, thinks he also must have touched the wire with his whip, for he was conscious of having received a severe shock himself. In fact, from this cause, and from the jolt caused by the animal's fall, he was pitched out of the car on to the road. There was a boy in the van with him, and he also had a narrow escape, for had not the horse received the full charge, it would undoubtedly have passed through the bodies of both, and probably the man and boy would have been killed, seeing how instantaneously the horse was electrocuted. How the wire got into such a position has not been ascertained.

## "HAZING" WEST POINT CADETS.

### ALLEGATIONS OF BARBAROUS TREATMENT.

A RESOLUTION has been introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington calling for an inquiry into the case of Oscar Booz., a former cadet of the West Point Military Academy, whose death is said to have been caused by a brutal "hazing" inflicted by his comrades. Booz died at his home in Bristol, Pennsylvania, from tuberculosis of the throat and lungs. For several days he had been unable to swallow food and was literally starved to death. He died raving about "hazing" and the attendant physicians declare that the torture to which he was subjected at the academy was directly responsible for his death. He entered West Point in June, 1898, a magnificent specimen of young manhood, but returned home four months later, broken in health and spirits. He confided to his parents that he was forced to fight a bully twice his size, was severely thrashed, and then seized and forced to swallow a large dose of Tabasco sauce mixed with ketchup and cayenne pepper. It is said that pepper was thrown in his eyes and hot grease poured over his bare feet. A tooth was knocked out, and he was subjected to other fiendish tortures. He refused the names of his tormentors, simply saying, "It's a matter of honour." The West Point officials claim to know nothing about the "hazing," and say the records show that Bocz resigned on account of weak eyes. Colonel Mills, the superintendent, says: "Booz lacked courage, and when challenged to fight another cadet he wept and ran away; he was afterwards despised and shunned, and compelled to resign. I never heard of any ill-treatment." In spite of the denial of the authorities, several cadets admit the truth of Booz's story.—"Westminster."

## A NEW SUIT FOR TOMMY ATKINS.

TOMMY ATKINS is to be rigged out in a brand new suit, says the "Westminster," which it is reported, will probably be given him in the spring. It will be more handsome than Kaki, while it will be far more comfortable and serviceable, and will possess equal invisibility. A committee, which has been sitting for a couple of years, considering the matter is now reported to have made up its mind, and to have chosen a woollen, serge-like material in which, for the future, practically the whole work of the troops will be performed. It is not khaki-coloured, though that well-known and serviceable hue is somewhat closely approached. Trousers will not be made from exactly the same material as the jacket, but of one somewhat rougher and thicker in texture. The new material is of a yellowish-lawn colour, and is of excellent quality. It was selected from a great number of samples submitted to the committee, and has been approved by the War Office. Two other materials of the same tint, but of rather stronger texture, have been selected for the mounted branches, and a stout Bedford cord of the same colour will be used for riding breeches. The same pattern of jacket will be used for all branches of the service, but each unit will wear a distinguishing badge on the cap and shoulder-strap. It is not, however, intended that the new clothing shall entirely supersede the old style of dress. The tunic is to be worn for full dress, so that on full-dress parades the familiar blue and scarlet and black will still great the eye.

## DIVORCE BY MUTUAL CONSENT.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

SOME amusement was afforded in the Collingwood court on November 30, when Thomas Dunkley, farmer of South Brighton, represented by Mr. L. H. Ussher, was sued by his wife, Ellen Dunkley, for maintenance. A document intended to divorce them, had been drawn up by defendant on 11th July, 1890, in the following terms:—

Memo of agreement between Ellen Dunkley of the one part and Thomas Dunkley of the other, conditions of which are as follow:—Dissolution of marriage. This is to certify that I, Thomas Dunkley, do not hold Ellen Dunkley by marriage law that she may marry whom she may without my interference in any way.—Signed, Thomas Dunkley. And I certify that I, Ellen Dunkley, do not hold Thomas Dunkley by marriage law, that he may marry whom he may without my interference in any way.—Signed Ellen Dunkley."

Complainant, for whom Mr. R. C. T. Morgan appeared, explained that she was married in 1869, and lived with defendant for 19 years. Then she had to undergo an operation at a private hospital in 1885, and on her return to her home she found that her husband had taken up with a servant. She resented this, and told her husband that he must give his attentions to one or the other, and he replied that he would have the servant. She did not like the way things went, but remained in the house for nearly five years. Before she left the servant had one child, and since then she had had seven others.

Defendant said he had suffered "excruciating misery" in his marital relations with his wife. The servant was very good to him and he tried to help her and so, naturally, while the wife was away a little bit of affection sprang up between them. She (the servant) did him good. He went out to his work in the mornings a different man, whereas he used to always feel sick before. There were quarrels in the house and the girl wanted to go away, but the wife saw that he was improving in health, and, sensibly, would not let her go. His relationship with this wife though they lived apart had been friendly until the last few months.

An order was made for the payment of £1 per week, under two sureties of £50 each.

## WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

## ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the abovementioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

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## The Books "to be Chewed and Digested."

(From the Speech of the American Ambassador on the occasion of the Opening of the Passmore Edwards' Library at Acton, England.)

"Now you have got the library how shall you make the most and the best of it? That is a great question. There is a book with which all of you are familiar. It is 'Ecclesiastes', and it says that in the making of books there is no end. Subject to correction, I think that was written about 1,600 years before the invention of printing. What would the writer say now if he came and found that the British Museum alone contained a million and a half of volumes, that the teeming Press of Great Britain was pouring out 5,000 new volumes a year, and the Press of America almost as many?

"Suppose a person can read 100 books a year, a very liberal allowance for men and women who have anything else to do. It would take him 15,000 years to read through the library of the British Museum as it stands to-day. Then there is the increase. It would add 100 years to his reading for every year that went by (laughter), so that when he had got to three times the age of Methusaleh he would find himself further off the end than ever. And I think we may safely believe that if he ever did get through he would be one of the most learned fools on earth (laughter).

"It is quite evident that a man cannot read everything. Most of us have very little time for reading. What shall we do? Great scholars and sages have laid down rules worth remembering. Bacon's is the best. He says, 'Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.' Books like the novels of the day that you can read best by judicious skipping are to be tasted at the rate, say, of one an hour, or one an evening (laughter). The books to be swallowed are those, I think, which may be read once. The books to be chewed and digested are the gold nuggets of literature" (hear, hear).

# What some early Subscribers say of the Library.

Hundreds of letters of appreciation and praise have been received by the "*Standard*" from subscribers to the Library, all testifying to the value, the usefulness, and the deep and vital interest of this remarkable work. Many of the writers are unable to find words to express their pleasure and satisfaction not only with the contents, but with the binding, paper, printing, illustrations, coloured plates, &c. The readers of "The Englishman" have numerously availed themselves of the opportunity to purchase the Library at the London Price, which is equivalent to half the regular price. More than 900 copies of the Limited Edition for India have already been subscribed for.

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Rev. W. E. M. BARNES.

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I received my set of the "Library of Famous Literature" and it gives me very great pleasue to state that I am perfectly satisfied with it. I have often thought what a great boon it would be to members of my profession, who for the majority have to spend their early days in studying Medical Literature, and then later on in studying their practice, thus being deprived of sufficient leisure for "general" reading were they able to have at their command such a work as the one you have just supplied me with. A volume taken at haphazard and perused for an hour or so after the daily work may reasonably be expected to be over carries the thoughts completely away into other channels, which are as pleasant, instructive, and interesting as they are unexpected.

I can cordially recommend any medical man at least, or any one similarly situated, to invest in your work, which I consider to be all you claim for it.

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FRED. HOW.

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Swadlincote, near Burtonron-Trent.

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KENNETH BOND.

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WILLIAM BUTLER.

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Hatley Cockayne Rectory, Dotton, Beds.

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To mention two articles particularly...that on "Italian Literature" and the one on "Historical Novels by Besant," appeared to me most striking and interesting, perhaps because the ideas given in them were newest to me, the curious Latin craze of the former, and, in the latter, the comparison of a good novel with a good picture.

E. BRECKWEH.

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Hawthornden, Woodside Park, N.

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SIR WILLIAM DES VOEUX, G.C.M.G.

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Beechley Wrexham.

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I have received the 20 volumes you forwarded me, and am greatly pleased with them.

I am a business man, much occupied in the day, and glad of an evening to take a little relaxation by reading. One is not always inclined to wade through long works whether of philosophy or poetry, or even novels, and one's mood is not always for the same style. Even as with the appetite nothing is more delightful than a change of (literary) food. I have a pretty good collection of books, and my first attempt at criticism on receiving your volumes was to see whether your Editor's taste in selecting extracts was well judged. To my mind they are eminently so, and, although of some authors I could have done with more selections, yet I fully understand that, vast as is the work even now, you were greatly cramped in this respect. I have a good knowledge of German and French. I am able to judge of the value of the translations given and find them splendid They are real translations and not merely French or German put into English. The original articles by foreign authors are most interesting.

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## NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

LORD WOLSELEY, writes the "Broad Arrow," has completed his tenure of the Commandership-in-Chief and enters upon an honourable and well-earned retirement, but as a Field-Marshal he remains on the active list. It has been one of the secrets of Lord Wolseley's success that he has attached men to him. The "ring" of which so much has been said is composed of officers whom he has picked out from the Service as men to be trusted. These men have served him well and faithfully, and he has recognised their worth and rewarded their fidelity by retaining them about him as comrades and assistants. Lord Wolseley has always chosen his "entourage for" what men were worth and not because of their political influence or social position. Perhaps he would have been happier if he had been more worldly in his methods but he has been a soldier without fear and without reproach throughout his career, and the army and the country should recognise to-day the great services he has rendered and what they owe him. The debt is not to be represented by the unattached pay of a Field-Marshal which is £1,300 a year or by the "good service reward" which adds £100 to it. Nor will Lord Wolseley be adequateley settled with even if he is appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital, although such position carries with it the use of a house, a free supply of coals and candles, and an extra salary of £500 a year. When history comes to be written, we venture to prophesy that Lord Wolseley's position will be maintained as the great soldier of the last half of the nineteeth century—second to none—however brilliant the records of others may be with which his record may come one day to be compared.

Considerable interest is being expressed at the present time in the possible future of the Naval Ordnance Department. This department is in process of reorganisation and, as we have already stated, it is much to be desired that some naval officers should be appointed to it. The alternative appears to be to appoint civilians, and it is unlikely that these latter can possess that thorough knowledge of guns and all connected with them, which is a necessary qualification. There are now three vacancies in the rank of assistant naval ordnance officer—one vacancy dates from December 1898, the second from December 1899, and the most recent from September 1900. No step have, we believe, been taken to fill up these appointments permanently, and it is openly stated that a contest is going on amongst those in authority as to whether civilians or Naval and Marine officers should be appointed. Civilians have indeed been temporarily posted to these vacant offices, but not only will it be an injustice to the naval service if they receive the appointments permanently, but from the point of view of efficiency it will also be a mistake. There is no reason to doubt that the views of the officers transferred from the Army who are serving in the department are not in accordance with this suggestion, and we hope that nothing in the shape of vested interests will be allowed to stand in the way of a course which is so eminently desirable on every ground.

A famous Scotch colonel tells the following story in his reminiscences: A young subaltern of, his own nationality was one day on guard with another officer at Gibraltar, when the latter fell over the rock and was killed. The subaltern, however, made no mention of the accident in his guard report but left the addendum "Nothing extraordinary since guard mounting," standing without qualification. Some hours afterwards the brigade general came to demand explanations. "You say, sir, in your report 'Nothing extraordinary since guard mounting,' when your own fellowofficer has fallen down a rocky precipice 400 feet deep, and has been killed!" "Well, general," replied Lieutenant Sandy, slowly, "I dinna think there's anything extraordinary in that. If he had faun doon a precipice 400 feet deep and not been killed, I should ha' touch it extraordinary, and put it doon in ma reeport."

The Russian reinforcement which is now on its way to the Far East, having left Cherbourg and Brest, consists of the new battleships Poltava and Sevastopol, with five torpedo boats, having altogether seventy-two officers and 1,527 men. The armoured cruiser Gromoboi also goes out to Chinese waters, and it is stated that the battleship Peresviet will join the flag there, as well as the cruisers Pallada and Variag, built respectively at St. Petersburg and Philadelphia, as soon as they are ready for service. The squadron will further receive the accession of the torpedo transports Amur and Yenissei and five more torpedo boats. Next year the battleship Retvisan, and the cruisers Askold, Bogatyr, Bayan, and Novik will proceed to the station. These additions will make the Pacific Squadron an imposing force, including seven large armourclads and a great number of first and second class cruisers. On the other hand it is announced that the Russian Government has ordered all the cruisers belonging to the Volunteer Fleet to resume their commercial functions, with the exception of three which are to remain attached to the Pacific Squadron. Eleven volunteer cruisers will, therefore, return to their commercial work, of which five are at Odessa, four returning from China, and two still in the Far East.

There were some points in the recent report of Rear Admiral Hichborn, chief of the United States Bureau of Construction, which deserve to be noted. He complains that the provision of dry docks—there are at the present time but nine one the east coast—is altogether inadequate for the needs of war, and will scarcely keep pace with the increasing number of ships. He points out that the situation would be most inconvenient, or even disastrous, if war should break out, and he strongly urges that the increase should be inadequate ratio to the increase of the fleet, and that war requirements should always be kept in view.

The designs for the five new American battleships, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Virginia and Rhode Island, show that they are to be very powerful vessels. A compromise was effected between the advocates of the superposed turrets and the ordinary system of building, and three of the new ships will be on the first-named system, and two upon the latter; but in general dimensions they will be almost the same. The vessels which are to be sheathed and coppered, being those with superposed turrets, will displace about 15,000 tons, and be 435ft. long with 76ft. 10in. beam, and about 24ft. draught. The unsheathed vessels will displace about 400 tons less. The most striking feature will be the armament. Each ship will carry four 12in. guns coupled in the main turrets, and there will be twelve 6in. quick-firers in the battery. The new feature is the addition of eight 8in guns. In the first type four of these will be in the superposed turrets, and four in two turrets amidships; while in the other type the guns will be in four turrets, two on each side at the ends of the citadel. The smaller armament will be twelve 14-prs. and twelve 3-prs., and a number of 1-prs. The vessels will have submerged torpedo tubes. Protection will be given by a complete water-line belt, with a maximum thickness of 11in., and from the top of this belt (which is 8ft. wide amidship) will rise 6in. armouring, extending for a length of 245ft. and joining the turrets by bulkheads, thus forming a citadel for the secondary armament. There will be an armoured conning tower and signal tower, and a nickel-steel deck. The use of wood will be strictly limited. The ships will have two 4 cylinder triple-expansion engines of about 19,000 horse-power, the steam being supplied by twenty-four Babcock and Wilcox straight water-tube boilers, and the speed is intended to be at least 19 knots. The complement of each ship will be 703.

The "France Militaire" states that with the object of letting the French flag be seen as much as possible Admiral Pottier has decided to divide the ships of his fleet into three groups and to place them as follows:—The first group will be stationed in the Gulf of Pechi-li, and will consist of the cruisers Guichen Pascal Bugeaud and Friant; the gunboats Vipere Decidee and Alouette; the torpedo boats Takou and the Bengali. This group will have one vessel at Nagasaki, one or more at Che-fu, and the remainder at the base of operations. The second group will be stationed at Shanghai, and will consist of the cruisers Amiral Charner, Chasseloup Laubat and Jean Bart; and the gunboats Surprise and Lion. The duty of this group will be to watch the Yang-tse and the neighbouring islands and the coast as far as Fu-Chu. The third group will watch the coast from Fu-Chu to the frontier of Tongking and will consist of the cruiser Descartes, and the gunboats-Styx (protected) Avalanche, Argus and Vigilante. The D'Entrecasteaux whose crew has undergone great fatigue has been sent to Japan in order that the men may enjoy a short period of rest and change.

"Danzer's Armee-Zeitung," of Vienna, strongly criticises the landing of a brigade from the Kaiserin Elizabeth in China. The consequence was that the ship was reduced in her value to an extreme degree and our contemporary argues that a landing should never be thought of so long as the enemy possesses any force on the water. The losses in such operations as have been undertaken are, moreover, heavy by wounds and disease. It appears that in the case of the Kaiserin Elizabeth 60 per cent. of the officers and 45 per cent of the men were sent ashore.

The November number of the "Marine Rundschau" contains an article by Herr Otto Kretschmer, of the German Naval Constructive Department, embodying a plan for estimating the value of warships. Many such schemes have been propounded, based upon various co-efficients, in which we must confess not to having very great confidence. Herr Kretschmer's purpose is to give a mathematical formula by which the value of ships according to their age, protection, and armament may be estimated. He takes account also of speed, coal expenditure, and the economy of engines and boilers, and includes some other considerations, such as draught. The study is elaborate and evidently careful and conscientious, and we would commend it to the attention of those interested in such things.


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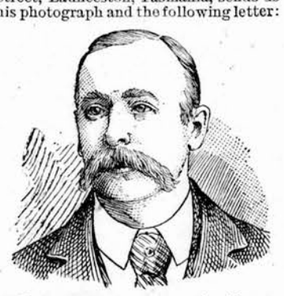
Mr. Charles Richardson, of 37 Howick Street, Launceston, Tasmania, sends us his photograph and the following letter:



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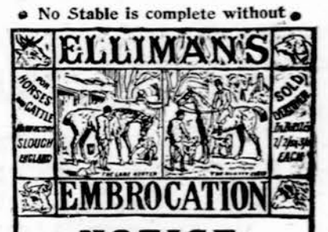


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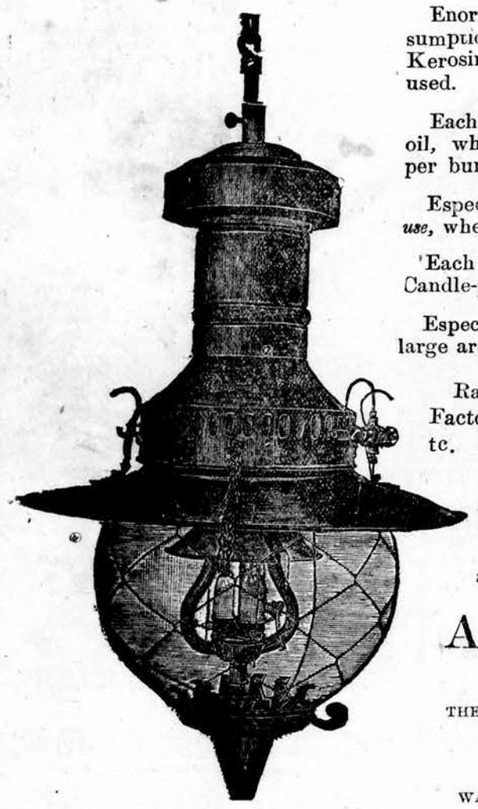

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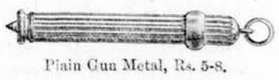

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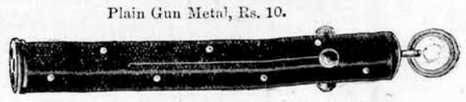

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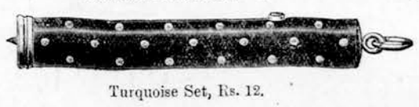

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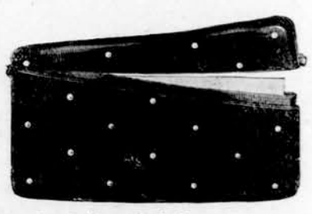

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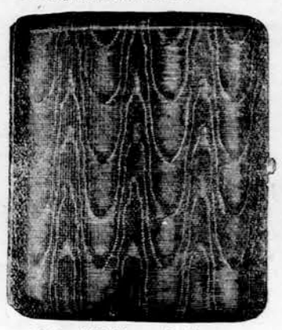

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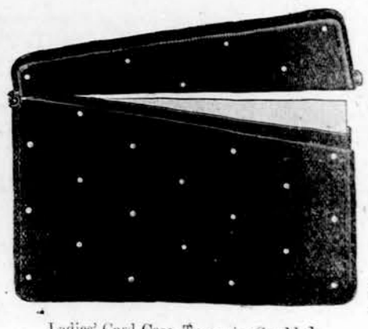

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